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# Pentagon Asks Funds to Build 2 New ICBMs

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT) — The Defense Department has approved a plan for developing two new intercontinental ballistic missiles as part of a \$2.2-billion supplemental budget request that would go to Congress for approval in January, government officials said yesterday.

The decision to seek additional funds for defense is said to reflect a desire to lay the political groundwork for achieving Senate approval for a new U.S.-Soviet strategic arms accord.

The officials said that, earlier this month, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown approved a final version of the supplemental request, which included about \$500 million for new strategic programs. The bulk of these funds, they said, would go for beginning full-scale development of a new land-based missile, known as the MX, and a longer-range version of the Trident submarine-launched missile, called the Trident 2.

**Deterrent Force**  
Pentagon officials said that together, the two missiles would form the backbone of the U.S. nuclear deterrent in the late 1980s.

The Pentagon request is now being examined by the White House Office of Management and Budget, but a senior aide in the office said that it was unlikely that Mr. Brown's decision would be altered. The official said that the supplemental request would be presented to Congress early next year.

The submission of a supplemental budget to Congress was made necessary by Mr. Carter's decision in August to veto the fiscal 1979 authorization bill because it included unwanted money for a new nuclear aircraft carrier.

Mr. Carter's veto was sustained in September and the ship was dropped from the budget. But Congress refused to restore funds for programs that were earlier cut from the administration's request to find room for the carrier.

Accordingly, the administration is now attempting to bring its overall defense spending program back up to the level it originally sought. Thus, more than three-quarters of the supplemental request is said by officials to cover items that were cut by Congress earlier this year, including ammunition and stocks for troops in Western Europe, increased reinforcement capability and enhanced ship-repair services.

The two new missiles, however, represent new spending initiatives by the Pentagon. The missiles, particu-

larly the land-based MX, have been at the center of government controversy for several months. Late last year, Mr. Brown came under heavy pressure within the Pentagon to begin full-scale development work on the MX, but he deferred a decision on the question.

Pentagon officials contend that the administration's doctrine of "essential equivalence" with Soviet missile power now necessitates a new, large missile, such as the MX. In addition, they favor some system for mobile deployment in order to reduce its vulnerability to a possible Soviet first strike.

Opponents of the weapons, however, have criticized the total cost of the MX, estimated at \$30 billion, and argued that a mobile deployment scheme could pose problems for negotiating new arms agreements.

Ironically, the administration's decision to move ahead with the MX appears to have been reinforced by the desire to win conservative support in the Senate for a new strategic arms agreement.

While the supplemental contains about \$200 million for proceeding with the MX, officials said that a decision on exactly how the missile would be based would be deferred for perhaps another year. They added that while there is now general agreement that the MX should be based in a mobile mode, disagreement continued over which approach would be least costly and most compatible with arms-control aims.

**Multiple Aim Point**  
The Pentagon is said to favor the so-called "multiple aim point" system, in which hundreds of missiles would be shuttled around thousands of empty silos on a random basis. In this way, experts argue, the Soviet Union could not pinpoint the location of U.S. missiles and would thus be prevented from launching a first strike.

But officials in other agencies remain skeptical of this approach, arguing that it might make the verification of new arms accords nearly impossible. They contend that if Moscow opted for a similar system, U.S. spy satellites would not be able to insure that the majority of Soviet missile silos were in fact empty.

Mr. Carter is said to share these concerns and to be attracted to a series of basing alternatives for the MX recently suggested by his science adviser, Frank Press. In a recent report, Mr. Press is said to have suggested that deploying the MX missiles aboard large aircraft might offer the best solution.



**TRIAL RUN** — King Hussein of Jordan tries out his new ski equipment on the slopes of the Zugspitze during a stay at the Bavarian Alpine resort of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, following a four-day official visit to West Germany.

## 1st Demand for Capital

## Peking Requests UN Aid For Modernization Effort

By Lee Lescaze

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 15 (WP) — China has requested UN aid for the first time as the Peking government widens its efforts to get the capital for its modernization effort.

For years, China rejected all foreign aid, insisting on paying its own way to development. However, according to UN officials, China now is seeking not only aid from the UN Development Program but has approached the World Health Organization and Unesco.

While China has not specified the total of aid sought from the Development Program, an official estimated that Peking would ask for about \$100 million.

China has previously shown no interest in grants from the Development Program although it has been a member of the UN agency since 1972. As a member, China has contributed a total of \$7.5 million to the program and has allowed it to conduct training programs in China for technicians of other developing countries.

Since the early 1970s, China has accepted credit only indirectly, through deferred payments for purchases rather than direct borrowing from banks or foreign governments.

One of the reasons for Japan's success in capturing a large share of China's trade has been the Japanese flexibility in arranging their transactions to suit the Chinese.

In the last six weeks, however, a number of foreign bankers have returned from China with word that the Malaysian government has refused to allow the 2,500 Vietnamese aboard the ship to land. It said it did not consider them genuine refugees, but fee-paying emigrants whose passage had been organized by an international syndicate.

Mr. Strin said, "We feel that by such a move [receiving the refugees], we are not only respecting our constitution and our tradition of a country of asylum, but also France's essence and heart."

France has taken in about 45,000 Vietnamese since the end of the Vietnam war three and a half years ago.

## U.S., in Policy Shift, Allows Sale of Airliners to Libya

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT) — The Carter administration has reversed itself and allowed the sale to Libya of two Boeing 727 airliners after the deal had been held up for months on political grounds.

The two aircraft have already been flown to Libya to enter service with Libyan Arab Airlines. H.M. Cunial, the airline's head, had warned some weeks ago that it might be forced to buy the French-German Airbus if it could not get the additional two Boeing craft it sought.

While warning that "it could all still go down in flames," Western diplomats appeared hopeful that a compromise could be achieved.

The United States and the Soviet Union appeared to be retreating from their original positions in favor of a compromise that permitted

Department officials to be based on Libya's "involvement" in international terrorism, particularly by Palestinians. But that situation now has changed, he said.

The Nov. 3 action releasing the two airliners, however, followed a Sept. 26 directive from President Carter for the departments of State and Commerce, among other agencies, to "take export consequences fully into account when considering the use of export controls for foreign-policy purposes." The president's order was partly aimed at promoting U.S. exports in an effort to cut the trade deficit, which has severely affected the dollar.

Moreover, in the background of the Libyan deal is a further order from that country's airline for three Boeing 747 jumbo jets worth \$65 million each. So far, no application

for an export license for these planes has been filed.

U.S. government officials say that the State Department reassessment that led to the Commerce Department's issuing the export license was made before the presidential directive. "It's really not the case that the sale was allowed to go through because of the export policy statement of the president," a State Department official said.

A Boeing official said the company had "made our pitch" to the U.S. government "well before" the president's directive.

Delivery to Libya of the two planes, for which it had already paid \$30 million, had been held up on State Department policy grounds, officials said, because the government of Col. Moamer

## Sends Secret Message to Carter

# Sadat Cites Crisis in Talks But Says They Will Go On

By Christopher Wren

CAIRO, Nov. 15 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat today told a student audience that Egypt's peace talks with Israel were undergoing a "difficult crisis" but reiterated that he would keep trying to negotiate a settlement.

"The talks may be interrupted and the delegations go back home, but we will all get together again and work for peace," Mr. Sadat said in a speech at Suez Canal University in Ismailia, where he has been staying.

Vice President Hosni Mubarak, meanwhile, left for Washington this morning carrying an undisclosed message from Mr. Sadat to President Carter. There was speculation that it involved the new emphasis that the Egyptian leader has put on the future of the Gaza Strip, which Israel occupies.

**Confusion Over Position**

Yesterday, Mr. Sadat was quoted as having told a domestic political meeting that Egypt was insisting on the return of the Gaza Strip along with the Sinai peninsula. This created confusion over whether Mr. Sadat was taking a harder line by asking for land that Israel had not agreed to yield or a softer one by narrowing his demands for a Palestinian homeland to Gaza and not the West Bank as well.

The main stumbling block in the Washington peace talks has been Egypt's insistence that a peace treaty must make specific provisions for a timetable leading to Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza. Israel objects to linkage of these issues.

One interpretation in Cairo diplomatic quarters today was that, because Jordan refused to get involved, Mr. Sadat found that he did not have sufficient clout to press the case for a transition to home rule on the West Bank and was focusing now on Gaza, which Egypt governed from 1948 to 1967.

One Egyptian diplomatic source understood that Cairo was insisting upon "very clear linkage" between the peace treaty and the future of Gaza because it had a right to represent the Palestinians there, while its claim to speak for the West Bank was more tenuous. This did not necessarily mean that Egypt was giving up its attempts to foster the emergence of a Palestinian homeland in the West Bank as well as Gaza. Mr. Sadat's latest move may have been tactically designed to establish a precedent for home rule in Gaza that could be extended later to the West Bank.

Before his departure today, Mr. Mubarak said in a statement, "Gaza and the West Bank are the main issues. We are pressing Gaza because we have certain obligations toward it since Gaza was under Egyptian administration in 1967."

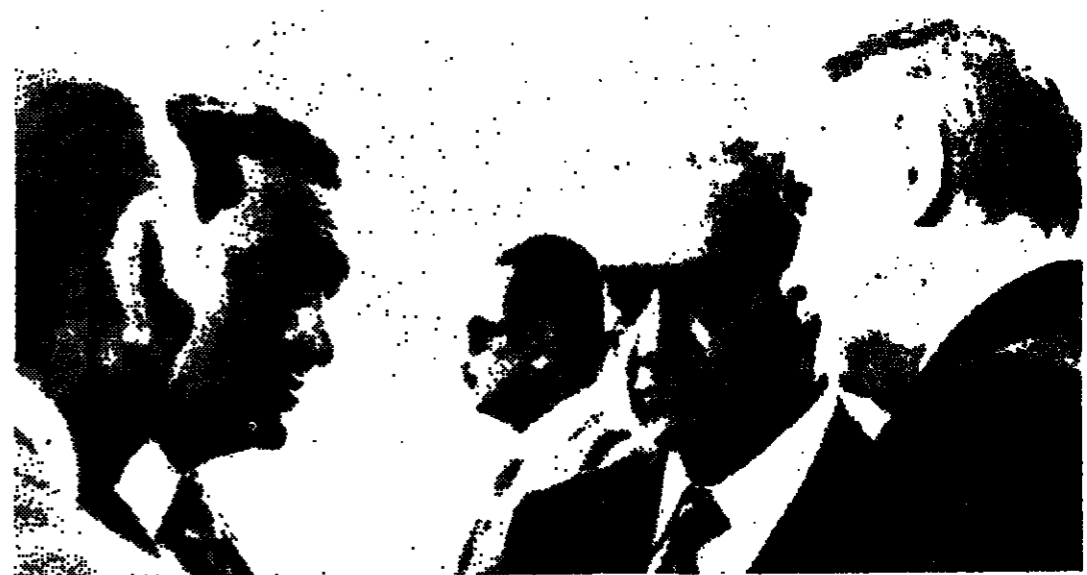
Asked whether the linkage of Gaza was Egypt's minimum condi-

tion for a peace treaty, Mr. Mubarak replied, "Of course." It remained unclear what Mr. Mubarak was being dispatched to Washington to accomplish. An Egyptian analyst believed that it was an attempt to impart new diplomatic

momentum by emphasizing Mr. Sadat's concern to President Carter.

The vice president has fulfilled previous troubleshooting assignments but has not been given any visible decision-making authority.

In his speech today, Mr. Sadat used the word crisis several times, implying that matters at the Washington talks were headed for some climax. But he did not say anything that went substantially beyond his (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak, second from left, and Premier Mustafa Khalil, center, confer with Hermann Eilts, U.S. ambassador to Egypt, far right, as Mr. Mubarak leaves Cairo for Washington on Wednesday carrying message from President Sadat to President Carter.

## For Palestinians After Treaty

# U.S. Seen Urging W. Bank Vote

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (WP) — The Carter administration is asking Israel to commit itself to letting Palestinians vote for local governing councils on the West Bank a year after the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, informed sources have disclosed.

The proposal is part of a new U.S. bid to break the negotiating impasse that has developed around Egyptian demands for a precise timetable for West Bank negotiations. The United States presented

its own version of a draft peace treaty and a timetable compromise to Egypt and Israel this week, U.S. officials said yesterday.

U.S. drafts for a preamble, a treaty and an accompanying letter dealing with the West Bank negotiations attempt to bridge Israel's rejection of any formal linkage of the treaty and the West Bank talks, and Egypt's demand for commitment on that subject.

The previously undisclosed Egyptian demand, conveyed to the Carter administration and to Israel last week, was that Israel agree to abolish its military government on the West Bank and help set up local administrative councils within five months of the signing of the treaty, according to informed sources.

**Vance Negotiations**  
Last weekend, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance negotiated work both sides in Washington and worked up the U.S. draft, which is now under consideration in Jerusalem and Cairo. Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak is coming to Washington, evidently to give Pres-

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## If Cairo Pulls Out of Arab Consortium

# French Fear Loss of Egypt Arms Sales

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Nov. 15 (NYT) — The French weapons industry is alarmed about the risk of losing \$5 billion in sales if Egypt pulls out of an Arab military-industrial consortium as a consequence of the peace negotiations with Israel.

Doubts about the future of the Arab Organization for Industrialization, a multinational Arab group contracting to make weapons — hand-grenades to super-sonic fighters — flared recently when the Egyptian chairman, Ashraf Marwan, was dismissed by President Anwar Sadat.

The political overtones of the episode remain unclear, but the United States has been accused by some

French arms salesmen of masterminding Mr. Marwan's departure. In this view, which is voiced strongly by the Dassault aircraft manufacturing company, Washington is suspected of pressing Egypt to buy U.S.-made arms and scuttle plans to co-produce, with Arab partners, several European-designed weapons, including Dassault's Mirage 2000, a French-made fighter for the 1980s. "The Americans are trying to kill Dassault," a company official said.

**'Exclusion of France'**  
"Part of the Pax Americana in the Middle East is the exclusion of France from these arms markets... in favor of a U.S. quasi-monopoly which would reinforce the Carter administration's control over Egypt and Israel," the French newspaper Le Monde wrote.

These allegations are rejected by other French specialists and U.S. diplomats, who argue that congressional objections to arms deliveries make the United States an unreliable arms supplier. Contending that Mr. Marwan was "not a problem for us," sources in the U.S. arms industry denied that his ouster eased U.S. access to Arab arms markets.

The diplomats, however, concede that the political strains between Egypt and Saudi Arabia could trouble the consortium's program. While the Arab-Israeli strategic balance would not be changed by the weaponry envisaged by the consortium, the orientation of this military-industrial venture has been a centerpiece of the Arab world's plans to develop indigenous technology.

The future of the consortium —

formed by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates — will be clarified at its special meeting next month in Saudi Arabia.

**Saudi Arabia Amused**  
Saudi Arabia was unmistakably amused by Mr. Sadat's decision to dismiss Mr. Marwan, and Saudi leaders were re-examining whether to continue with investments in Egypt after the Baghdad summit recommended sanctions against that country for its relations with Israel.

Theoretically, the Arab consortium could shift its arms factories to Saudi Arabia but Egypt was its intended source of skilled personnel and its big front-line customer.

Saudi Arabia, intent on diversifying its arms suppliers outside its traditional dependence on the United States, has bought French tanks and missiles. French authorities were reassured this week of continued weapons purchases during a visit to Paris by Saudi Arabia's defense minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz.

**European Presence**

The strong European presence in the Arab consortium and Arab markets dates from the consortium's founding in 1974, when France and Britain, irritated by what they deemed U.S. indifference to European interests during the Arab oil embargo, agreed to help the Arabs start their own arms industry while the United States snubbed Arab overtures.

The Mideast market has become the growth area of France's weapons sales since the oil crisis, and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Anti-Shah Protests Wane; Oil Output Still Lagging

TEHRAN, Nov. 15 (AP) — Anti-Shah protests waned today, but oil production was still barely over half of normal levels after the official end of a 15-day strike that cost the economy \$750 million in lost crude oil exports.

Peaceful protest marches were reported in Isfahan, Mashhad and Gorgan, and the capital city of Tehran was quiet for the seventh straight day.

In Mashhad, a holy city 800 kilometers east of Tehran, about 500 women in garbed in traditional chadars — ankle-length black robes — marched to the Ayatollah Ghomei's house to express their support for other Shiite Muslim leaders in their opposition to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

At nearby Ferdowsi University, a staging area for demonstrators, teachers and students, ended a sit-in demonstration.

No other significant anti-government demonstrations were reported. In the previous four days, 20 persons had been reported killed in various cities in clashes between demonstrators and authorities.

The strike by 37,000 oil industry

workers officially ended early yesterday. Production was 3.2 million barrels today, down 100,000 barrels from yesterday, as many disgruntled workers refused to work at full speed.

Other independent sources said that production at three offshore oil fields was back to normal, with a trickle coming from the fourth.

## U.S. Backs Europe Plan In Unesco on News Media

PARIS, Nov. 15 (NYT) — As Unesco neared a floor debate on the controversial declaration on news coverage, the United States today backed a new draft submitted by European nations seeking to safeguard reporters' rights of access and the free flow of news.

The Western-backed draft countered the thrust of the original, Soviet-sponsored plan. Both versions, however, may be replaced by a document being circulated by Unesco Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, which omits the reference to government control of the media, which was the main U.S. objection, according to participants in negotiations at Unesco.

This third version appeared to offer a workable compromise allowing Mr. M'Bow to obtain a consensus of Unesco's member states which could split the organization, a source said. A final vote which showed Unesco deeply divided on this sensitive issue would be a political defeat for Mr. M'Bow, diplomats said.

While warning that "it could all still go down in flames," Western diplomats appeared hopeful that a compromise could be achieved.

The United States and the Soviet Union appeared to be retreating from their original positions in favor of a compromise that permitted

## Margaret Mead Is Dead at 76

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP) — Margaret Mead, 76, the American anthropologist, died today at New York Hospital.

Miss Mead, who in her books and lectures spoke to a public much wider than the scientific community, moved to the vanguard of her profession by publishing, in 1928 and at age 26, what has become one of the most widely read pieces of scholarship, "Coming of Age in Samoa."

Full story on Page 4.

## Relationship Is Personal

## Army's Loyalty to Shah Is Basis of New Regime

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

TEHRAN, Nov. 15 (NYT) — Since the military government of Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari came to power on Nov. 6, the Iranian Army has left little doubt that it has taken over the country, and it is displaying this with unmistakable strength.

Every night after the 9 o'clock curfew begins, witnesses report, soldiers with buckets in hand paint over the anti-shah slogans that demonstrators scribbled last week on walls and buildings.

This could explain the mushrooming of new slogans praising the shah and accusing his opponents of treachery. Whether or not the wall signs are indeed the army's work, most here — including the regime's opponents — agree that the Iranian armed forces are loyal to the shah.

Senior officers in top commands are as solid as rocks in their support of the shah, a well-placed Western European military analyst here said. "Their loyalty to him is of a very personal nature as he has carefully nurtured it for years," another diplomat commented in an interview.

## Regular Meetings

For years now, well before the current disturbances, the shah has met twice a week with his top army, air force and navy commanders, not only to discuss their needs but also on matters of general policy. Moreover, the shah prides himself on being a military man, and most of the royal portraits here show him in uniform. "The officers think of the army as one big family and they feel the shah is a father figure," a former army officer explained.

In that respect, the shah builds on a tradition started by his father, Reza Khan, who moved toward power in 1921 at the head of an elite Cossack brigade, later proclaiming himself a monarch and founding the Pahlavi dynasty. In so doing, he laid the groundwork for the powerful army that is now the backbone of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's regime.

Clearly, the shah hopes to carry on this tradition with his son, the crown prince, now training as a

fighter pilot with the U.S. Air Force in Texas. To insure that the crown prince will succeed him, the shah has made sure that loyalty to the monarchy, rather than military excellence, is the prime condition for promotion to command positions.

This pattern is evident in the backgrounds of the army's top brass. The premier, Gen. Azhari, has served as commander of the 10,000-man Imperial Guard, which looks after the monarch's personal safety, before becoming chief of the shah's supreme command. At 67, Gen. Azhari is assumed to have no personal ambition. The commander of Iran's ground forces, Gen. Gholam Ali Ovasi, previously headed the Interior Ministry's 60,000-man gendarmes, which oversees security in the countryside, and combines police and military duties. The shah himself is commander in chief.

Further insuring that any potential mutiny cannot go undetected, the shah has fractured his command structure. All three services — army, navy and air force — have no intermediate levels of command between them and headquarters in Tehran. They maintain liaison through the shah's command staff, headed by the premier. Not only can no important military decision be made without clearance from him, but the mere movement of a company from one location to another must be cleared in advance.

The inefficiency of this system has become all too evident over the last five years as the Iranian Army grew enormously in manpower and firepower. About 100,000 men were added, bringing the armed forces to about 400,000, and a fair share of waste and mismanagement have contributed to swelling the army's expenditures from less than \$900 million in 1970 to almost \$10 billion last year.

## Resistance to Change

Iranian commanders have resisted urgings for more flexibility in the command structure by the 1,200 U.S. military advisers and 7,500 U.S. civilians in support roles who oversee the transfer of U.S. weapons here. The resulting problems have been evident, over the last two years, in the Bell helicopter program. This effort, which entails training Iranians to fly and manage a fleet of 80 helicopters, has run into major logistical difficulties.

Military experts here say that such problems are natural in view of the size of the army and the expansion program. The air force, by far the greatest beneficiary of the shah's military largesse, with 110,000 men, has over the last few years acquired 200 F-4s, a similar number of F-5s, 80 F-14s, several C-130 giant cargo transport planes, and is expecting delivery of 160 F-16s. The air defense system is adapting an improved Hawk missile and has received British low-level Rapier defense missiles. Another order of 140 F-16 jets has been postponed.

By contrast, the ground forces are in the worst of the military's "tache here, "the least Westernized." They number about a quarter of a million men, of which perhaps 30 percent are draftees with little or no education. These are men who face the demonstrators in the streets of Iranian cities. The British-trained navy, with 25,000 men, is scheduled to double in size by 1982.

## UN Official Lists Flood Damage

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 15 (AP) — Faruk Bertol, the UN's disaster relief co-ordinator, said yesterday that flooding had been unusually high this year with the inundation of vast areas that are normally safe, affecting millions of people.

Speaking to the General Assembly's economic committee, the Geneva-based official said that Vietnam experienced the worst floods in several decades when heavy rains in September were followed by a tropical storm.

About 3 million tons of rice and more than half a million homes were wiped out and more than 2.5 million people needed aid, said Mr. Bertol, who is from Turkey.



Black recruits in Rhodesia's security force train on rifle range under direction of veterans.

## Rhodesia Holds 266 Black Protesters

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Nov. 15 (AP) — Rhodesian police yesterday arrested 266 black students who marched through the streets of Bulawayo to protest the drafting of blacks into the security forces.

It was the biggest organized demonstration by Rhodesian blacks since induction of blacks to help in the fight against black

nationalist guerrillas was announced last month. There was no immediate indication of whether the demonstrators would appear in court.

In the town of Gwelo, 32 youths who marched in a similar protest were convicted of taking part in an illegal procession. Sentences were conditionally postponed for three years.

Protests have been organized in several areas since the government announced that it will start drafting blacks in January. Currently, whites, Asians and mixed race men between the ages of 18 and 38 serve for periods of up to six months a year. Unofficial estimates say that approximately 30,000 blacks would qualify for the draft initially.

## Ugandans Accused of 'Murder, Carnage'

## 10,000 Tanzanians Said Missing in War

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Nov. 15 (UPI) — The Tanzanian government said today that 10,000 persons were missing behind Ugandan lines in northwestern Tanzania and expressed fears that many of them had been murdered during Uganda's two-week occupation of the area.

In the first official statement on the civilian toll in the war zone west of Lake Victoria, an announcement said that 40,000 refugees managed to escape "murder and carnage" by crossing south across the Kagera River.

The statement said that the known population of the so-called

Kagera salient seized by Uganda was 50,000, leaving 10,000 who are unaccounted for.

"But it is feared that a number of them may be dead or too critically wounded to move," the statement said. "Without exception, all the persons that crossed to safety told horror stories of murder, rape, sadistic brutalities and wanton torture."

The statement quoted a priest who reached the safety having reported that Ugandan soldiers burst into a church one morning, fired on the congregation and then burned the building.

President Idi Amin announced

yesterday that he had ordered the withdrawal of his troops from Tanzanian soil, but the Tanzanians quickly rejected the statement as "lies" and said the war would continue.

Marshal Amin today told his army that the war with Tanzania was over and diplomatic sources in Kampala confirmed that the bulk of the army had withdrawn.

The Ugandan ruler had charged that Tanzania was planning to invade his country and that this had prompted him to send his army to occupy a 700-square mile area of Tanzania. He described the situation on the border now as "normal."

He accused Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere of "causing all the suffering" but told Ugandan troops "you are going back to rejoin your families because there is no more need for you to stay in the front-line."

President Amin warned that if Tanzania continued subversive activities against Uganda it would "be taught a lesson" it would never forget and Uganda would strike even deeper into the country.

## U.S. Backs Media Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

to have been influenced by Soviet concern over the atmospherics in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and other bilateral issues with the United States, Western diplomats said.

U.S. and British opposition to the idea of a Unesco policy statement on news reporting reportedly also has given way recently to willingness to approve a text — if enough concessions can be negotiated to satisfy U.S. news organizations, conference sources said.

In contrast to Unesco's latest draft dating back to August — which contained clauses hinting at government control of the press — the Western group's counter-draft, submitted by West Germany as the current head of the European Economic Community, deletes all references to government interference with the media and restrictions on journalists.

## Aid to Press Urged

In addition, the European draft — which has a new title now referring to human rights and freedom of information — calls on governments to facilitate visas for reporters and to improve access to officials.

All three drafts — the European version, the original Soviet-backed version adopted by a Unesco committee and urged again today by Vietnam, and the new version, which Mr. Mbow's office has revised in hopes of starting a movement to consensus — were circulating in hopes of getting agreement by this weekend, diplomatic sources said.

U. S. agreement to support the European text appeared to end, or at least paper over, friction between the U.S. delegation and some European diplomats who were critical of what they said was U.S. naivete in accepting changes in wording while preserving the outline of the original draft declaration.

—JOSEPH FITCHETT

## Russians Reportedly Proposed Joint Maneuvers With Finland

By John Vinocur

HELSINKI, Nov. 15 (NYT) — Despite official denials by the Finnish government, Nordic military and political leaders say that there is now conclusive evidence that the Soviet Union raised the question of joint Finnish-Soviet military maneuvers during a visit here by the Soviet defense minister.

The suggestion by Marshal Dmitri Ustinov has shaken Finland's Western neighbors and created what a diplomat here described as the "most sensitive issue in Finland in many years."

Among the possible explanations advanced for the fever was the idea that the Soviet Union might be trying to influence Finnish internal politics. The choice of an eventual successor to President Urho Kekkonen is still unclear and it was thought that Moscow wanted an opportunity to stress to the Finns the need for them to find someone who would not be unsatisfactory to the Soviet Union.

Another explanation was that the initiative fitted into a pattern of increased tension and increased Soviet pressure in northern Europe and a recurrent Soviet need to show itself capable of altering the strategic situation with the slightest touch.

The question of joint maneuvers, which would compromise the neutral stance Finland has sought to maintain, came up twice in informal conversations during Marshal Ustinov's visit, according to government sources outside Finland. The visit was in July, and rumors about the matter began emerging in September. The Finnish government waited until less than a month ago to make a policy statement on the matter.

In reply to a question in parliament on whether the Soviet Union had officially or unofficially proposed joint military exercises, Defense Minister Taisto Takkamaa said, "No proposal of this nature has been made."

## 'Semantic Ambiguity'

The informants stressed that there was some semantic ambiguity in the defense minister's use of the word "proposal" and stressed that the Soviet Union had indeed raised the question of maneuvers, a step it had never made before. By the time Marshal Ustinov, a member of the Politburo, mentioned it a second time, the Finns made it clear that they resisted the idea, the sources said.

The issue is believed to have come up again during conversations in September in the Soviet Union between Mr. Kekkonen and Premier Alexei Kosygin.

The two countries have a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance that provides for military consultation and Western-oriented Finland must, as a result, re-emphasize its neutrality constantly while trying to avoid vexing the Soviet Union.

An unusual and alarming factor for many European observers was, Tiedonantaja, the newspaper of the Moscow-oriented faction of the Finnish Communist Party, called three times for the government to institute "joint Finnish-Soviet military maneuvers of some degree."

But a sign that the Soviet Union may have backed away from the idea, at least temporarily, came in an interview on Monday with Tiedonantaja's editor-in-chief, Urho Jokinen. He said that his newspaper's editorials had been in line with the Soviet position, but that he never considered recommending "shooting or practicing the arts of war" together.

## West's Reaction Feared

A military analyst from a Nordic country said, "The Finns' greatest concern at first was how the West would react and if that reaction

would somehow force the Russians' hand. The Finns appear to have gotten out of it this time, but what one knows is when or if another shoe will drop. There is some concern among our Finnish friends that there will be another shoe within the next two years."

One possible effect of the situation occurred last week when the government announced that the army, which has both Western and Soviet equipment, would buy SAM-3 ground-to-air missiles from the Soviet Union. Some military observers doubt the usefulness of the missiles to the Finns and consider the purchase a diplomatic one.

## Syrian-Christian Fighting Escalates in Beirut; 6 Die

BEIRUT, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Syrian forces and Christian militia today exchanged machine-gun, mortar and rocket fire in central Beirut and its southeast suburbs, killing six persons in one of the heaviest outbreaks of fighting since a ceasefire in mid-October.

The Beirut independent daily newspaper An Nahar quoted a security source as saying that 6 persons were killed and 18 were wounded in the clashes.

The escalation in shooting along the cease-fire lines in the city center coincided with the Lebanese Cabinet preparing to discuss a nationwide security plan drawn up by the Syrian-dominated Arab forces, the Lebanese Army and the police.

A rightist spokesman said that Palestine Liberation Army regulars brought in from Syria in last month's fighting fired machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades

on rightist positions last night. The Palestinians, which guerrilla sources believe number up to 1,500 in the Beirut area, usually are based in Syria.

No statement was issued by the Arab force in Lebanon, but the rightist spokesman said yesterday that "despite these aggressions, our forces have continued to respect the cease-fire and have abstained from responding."

Independent reports, however, said that the fighting was the heaviest since the cease-fire.

The rightist Phalange radio contended that the clashes were provoked by the Syrian forces "without any justification except to keep the security situation tense."

Beirut newspapers were pessimistic about the chances of the Cabinet reaching agreement on the security proposal.

## U.S. Said to Press Israel On West Bank Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Carter singled out for special praise King Hassan's support for Mr. Sadat's "peace initiative," which has been greeted with hostility or silence in most of the rest of the Arab world. The king has "shown great courage in trying to retain the cohesion of the Arab world and at the same time be forceful" in supporting Mr. Sadat, Mr. Carter said.

Israeli and Egyptian negotiating teams reached agreement on a draft treaty nearly two weeks ago in Washington, but the entire question was reopened when the Israeli Cabinet rejected the treaty preamble language linking the pact to the West Bank elections.

Moving after Arab hardliners had denounced Egypt at the Baghdad conference, Mr. Sadat increased his demands for linkage by sending a message to Washington asking for a firm commitment from Israel that Palestinian councils would be set up within five months and that Israel would then begin pulling out 40 percent of its troops from the West Bank.

The 40 percent figure was agreed upon at the Camp David summit, according to a U.S. official. Some details of the new U.S. draft were mentioned in a Hebrew-language newscast on Radio Israel yesterday and confirmed independently in Washington. According to Radio Israel, the United States is pushing for the holding of West Bank elections before the end of next year.

## Jurisdiction Talks

Talks on holding the elections would begin one month after the peace treaty is signed, but the responsibilities and jurisdictions of the Palestinian councils would not be discussed until close to the date of the elections.

Israeli Cabinet ministers who have balked at supporting Prime Minister Menachem Begin on the draft treaty said they fear that formal linkage would give West Bank Palestinians and Jordan's King Hussein a way to block not only negotiations on the West Bank but also a lever for upsetting the Egyptian-Israeli treaty itself.

U.S. and Israeli officials reportedly are not certain whether Mr. Sadat's sudden hardening of demands is primarily a tactical move or represents a new substantive shift by the Egyptian leader after the Baghdad conference.

## Education Pact Signed

JERUSALEM, Nov. 15 (WP) — Joseph Califano, the U.S. secretary of health, education and welfare, and Zevulun Hammer, the Israeli education minister, yesterday signed a three-year agreement providing for cooperation in special education.

The pact, the first signed by Israel and the United States for educational cooperation, provides for an exchange of teachers and administrators and joint research in such fields as educating economically disadvantaged and handicapped students.

At a signing ceremony, Mr. Califano said, "We are today embarking on not only an agreement but a real demonstration where under, almost any other circumstance I can conceive of... it would have been months and months or years and years before we ever reached this point."

## Moro's Apartment In Rome Burglarized

ROME, Nov. 15 (AP) — The apartment of the family of Aldo Moro was burglarized, the police said today. Mr. Moro, the Christian Democrat leader and former prime minister, was kidnapped and slain by the Red Brigades last spring. Two wristwatches belonging to Mr. Moro's son and a several other objects were taken from the fourth-floor apartment while the family was out Monday night, the police said.

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### Reliability Is Questioned

## Political Opinion Polls Tripped U.S. Candidates

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (WP) — In Colorado "there must have been a colossal breakdown," in South Dakota there was "a colossal screwup." In Iowa the results were simply "wrong." In state after state this year, public opinion polls — the ball and bat of U.S. politics — miscued, sometimes with disastrous consequences for candidates.

The quotes are from interviews with pollsters, candidates and political consultants. Although their views predictably varied, interviews suggest there is widespread belief that this was a bad year for the polls.

After last week's election results, said a liberal Democrat who has worked in dozens of campaigns, "I would no longer put the dependency on polls that I used to."

"Were we asking the wrong people, or asking the wrong questions?" asked Joe Rothstein, political consultant who had unusually bad luck with both poll and election results this year.

"What we all need to do is re-examine the whole art of public opinion sampling," said an aide to Sen. Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., who lost in a stunning upset.

Sen. McIntyre's defeat was perhaps the most startling example of a polling miscue this year. In mid-October, poll conducted for the 16-year Senate veteran found that he led his archconservative challenger, Gordon Humphrey, 59.5 to 30. The poll found deep, firm support for Sen. McIntyre, and no significant trend toward Humphrey. On Election Day, Mr. McIntyre won.

That poll was conducted under the direction of Cambridge Survey Research Inc., the firm run by Pat Caddell, President Carter's pollster. In an interview, Mr. Caddell said that this poll was conducted by volunteers, not professionals, but officials of the McIntyre campaign.

Mr. Bailey advised Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., on his re-election campaign, and watched Sen. Percy fall behind challenger Alex Sotir by nearly 20 points in the Chicago Sun-Times straw poll in late October, only to win last week by a 54-to-46 margin.

The final Sun-Times poll and other Illinois polls, including Sen. Percy's own, showed the race much closer than the final outcome, although the last-minute movement to Sen. Percy was widely perceived.

"The Sun-Times poll saved Percy," Mr. Bailey said in an interview, by alerting Republican workers and voters to Mr. Sotir's unexpected strength. Mr. Bailey said that he felt published polls could have a powerful impact on election results by mobilizing the support of underdogs or by discouraging voting by the backers of heavy favorites.

Mr. Caddell's firm had one of the most erratic records in Colorado, for instance, he called the Senate race a tossup a week before Election Day, but it became a strong victory for Rep. William Armstrong, a Republican, over Sen. Floyd Haskell.

Mr. Rothstein, the consultant who aided the Haskell campaign, said he was convinced that voters' attitudes "were being affected by things we didn't understand" this year.

A few months after the killing, Mrs. Stephens was taken by her common-law husband to a Memphis hospital, where Mr. Lane alleges she was given mind-clipping drugs. She subsequently spent 10 years in Western State Mental hospital in Bolivar, Tenn.

U.S. Is Checking MiG-23 Reports

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI) — The United States is investigating the possibility that Soviet-built ground-attack planes, capable of carrying tactical nuclear weapons, are stationed in Cuba, the State Department said today.

"It is believed that a number of MiG-23 aircraft are in Cuba," an official said. "The matter is under active investigation and careful study, if indeed there is a violation of the 1962 understanding."

In that understanding, reached after the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, the Soviet Union pledged not to station offensive nuclear weapons in Cuba. The official said that the United States had suspected that MiG-23s had been in Cuba, "for some time."



**BOTTLE BABY** — A polar bear cub born to Beatrice and Alfred at Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo is fed in an incubator. The male cub, the fifth polar bear at the zoo, was born Sunday, a year to the day that Beatrice bore a female cub. It was moved to an incubator after birth because Beatrice is known to abandon her young. Another cub was stillborn on Sunday.

United Press International

### Pact Is Before Congress

## U.S., Bonn Move to End Double Tax

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (WP) — Many thousands of U.S. citizens working in West Germany may be freed from paying German old-age pension taxes under an international agreement now before Congress.

Instead, they will pay U.S. Social Security taxes only — a fiscal relief for the many thousands who now pay hefty Social Security taxes to both countries. The saving to U.S. employees in West Germany could be as high as \$2,119 a year.

Under the same agreement, at least 45,000 retired U.S. citizens who have worked in West Germany in the past (this includes Germans who emigrated to the United States) will begin collecting \$20 million a year in German social security benefits in addition to anything they get in U.S. benefits.

They will become eligible for these German payments by being allowed to "totalize" (combine) their work records from both countries. Many U.S. citizens did not work in West Germany long enough to meet the 15-year eligibility minimum.

Additional thousands of Jews and other U.S. citizens — no one knows how many — who fled from Nazi persecution between 1933 and 1945 will be allowed to "buy back" in to the German social security system by making back payments of what they would have paid had they remained in Germany. Those payments will in many cases be substantial, but they will then allow the payer to become eligible for West German payments on reaching retirement age.

Pact With Italy

Either house of Congress could veto the agreement but that seems unlikely. The provisions are expected to go into effect in the middle of next year. A similar agreement with Italy affecting a far smaller number of workers is already in effect. And the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Joseph Califano Jr., has been conferring in Jerusalem about a possible U.S.-Israel social security agreement.

The Washington-Bonn accord is reciprocal, and Germans who work or have worked in the United States also will benefit, but their number is far smaller than the U.S. citizens who will be affected. Only about 2,000 Germans now working in the United States will be freed from dual taxation, and only about 4,000 German retirees will start drawing old-age benefits from the U.S. system.

Under the tax provisions in effect before the agreement, a U.S. citizen working in West Germany for a U.S. firm generally paid both

### Congressmen Attack Carter Measure

## U.S. 'Pay Insurance' Plan Is Assailed

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT) — Rep. Al Ullman, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, expressed far-reaching criticism yesterday of the administration's proposal for "real wage insurance" — a plan that is integral to President Carter's campaign against inflation.

"The president and the country deserve a quick decision on whether it's workable or not," Mr. Ullman said. "If it's not workable, they'll have to move to something else."

As outlined by the White House when Mr. Carter announced the anti-inflation program on Oct. 24, the insurance proposal is as follows:

In January, employers would identify on W-2 forms (reporting 1978 wages and salaries) employees whose 1979 pay and benefits will not rise by more than 7 percent, the Carter pay guideline. They would be eligible for insurance payments in the form of tax credits if inflation next year exceeded 7 percent.

Rep. Ullman, a Democrat from a largely rural and small-town district in Oregon, said the proposal might be practicable for employees covered by major collective bargaining contracts. But, he continued: "It's not manageable when you try to extend it to the main street of America. You get 100,000 different situations out there. How do you determine whether they've complied?"

The wage-insurance proposal has been portrayed by the administration as central to persuading employees — union members and the

unorganized labor — to hold in pay and fringe benefits next year.

"It's got a lot of problems," Rep. Ullman said. One, he added, was that the proposal offered no protection to the self-employed, including farmers. "It's just as important that they hold down their costs as anybody else," he stressed.

There are technical issues that could pose problems of fairness, he said, such as how to treat overtime or promotions that might be essentially devices for circumventing the guidelines.

"We can get ourselves into an awful lot of hot water if we don't think it through carefully," Rep. Ullman said. As for the administration's policy planners, "they haven't really thought through the problem," he added.

Rep. Ullman faulted President Carter on two counts. He said that Mr. Carter "threw out" the insurance proposal without having consulted the Treasury and that the president "ought to be much more aggressive than he has so far" in "selling" his price and pay guidelines to business and labor.

Although he does not dominate the Ways and Means Committee the way his predecessor, Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, did, Rep. Ullman has considerable influence and a good sense of how the political winds blow. A year ago he cautioned Mr. Carter not to ask Congress to make major tax reforms. The president nevertheless sent up an ambitious tax-reform package but Congress enacted only a few snippets of it.

NATO Chief to Ankara

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15 (AP) — NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns left for Ankara today for talks with Central Treaty Organization officials.



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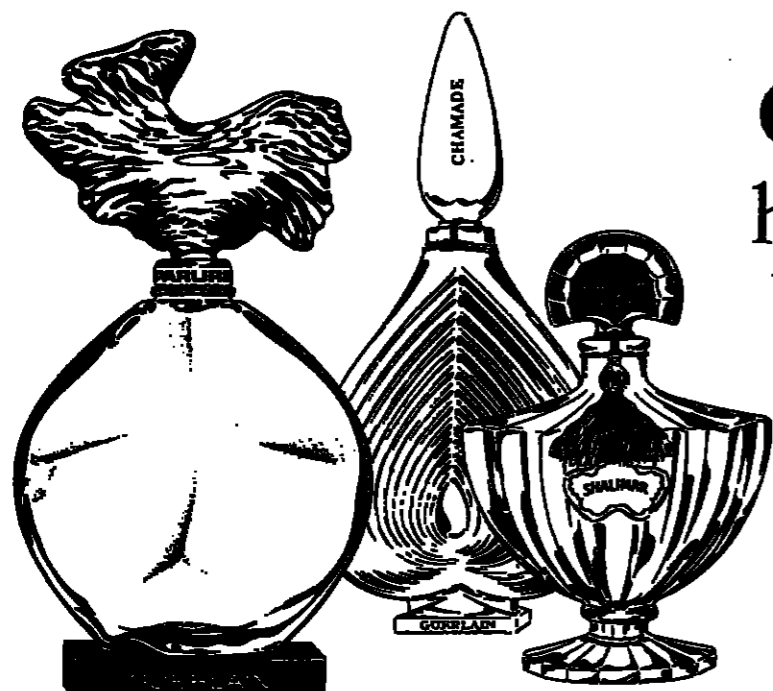
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### Studied Primitives, Western Society

## Margaret Mead Is Dead at 76

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP) — Margaret Mead, 76, the American anthropologist, died today at New York Hospital.

She had entered New York Hospital Oct. 2 for treatment of cancer. In her books and lectures, Miss Mead spoke to a public much wider than the scientific community.

She moved to the vanguard of her profession by publishing, in 1928 and at age 26, what has become one of the most widely read pieces of scholarship, "Coming of Age in Samoa." The study of adolescence and passage to sexual maturity was based on a trip to the island she had taken three years earlier. It remained a steady seller,

some years with more than 100,000 in paperback reprints.

She continued studying primitive cultures and used the knowledge to anticipate and shed light on the social and cultural phenomena of modern Western society.

#### Listened to by Young

As social scientist, author, teacher and lecturer she was one of the few establishment figures of recent decades to be listened to by the young on matters of sex and marriage, the generation gap, drugs and feminism.

She was not, however, universally idolized by her elders.

"This dirty old lady" was what Gov. Claude J. Kirk of Florida called her after she told a congressional committee that marijuana should be legalized because banning it was "damaging . . . relations between young and old."

While she emphasized the importance of family, Miss Mead also believed that "marriage is a terminable institution," and she was married and divorced three times.

#### Encouraged Independence

Anticipating at least one aspect of modern feminism by keeping her maiden name always, she encouraged women to aspire to careers, independence and individuality. But she infuriated some feminists when she described women's liberation as "essentially a middle-class move-

ment" spurred by "career drive."

Her position on abortion was that she was "100 percent against" it, but "for the present it is a necessary evil" because of society's failure to educate women and to provide contraception and enough food.

She lectured extensively at fees ranging from nothing to \$1,000, depending on the audience and the cause.

Short and rounded, she commanded her listeners with a warm, mellow voice and easy, informal delivery. She headed her father's rule, "Never speak from behind a podium. Too much between you and the audience."

#### Air of a Sage

Her personal hallmark in later years was a thumb stick, a shoulder-high walking staff, which, with the capes she wore, imparted the air of a sage.

Born in Philadelphia, where her father was a professor at the Wharton School, she was educated at DePaul University in Indiana, Barnard College and Columbia University.

Miss Mead was brought up in numerous homes, and as an adult she was on the move continually. The most permanent place she ever knew probably was her office at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, where she was curator emerita.

She was hired in 1926 as an associate curator and given a small attic room. During the years, returning from travels with artifacts to store, she kept expanding her domain until she had taken over a turret of the castle-like structure. In 1964, she became the museum's curator of ethnology, and occupied chairs of anthropology and sociology at Columbia and Fordham universities.

A sense that time was running out for studying primitive cultures drove her to the Pacific islands in a race against the modern world. In visits after World War II, she saw — and adults she had studied as children told her — that the old island ways were no more, she said.

Miss Mead was the chronicler of otherwise unrecorded cultures in works such as "Growing Up in Samoa," "Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies," "Social Organization in Manus," "Kinship in the Admiralty Islands" and "Mountain Arapesh."

Another was "Growing Up in New Guinea," on which her second husband, Reo Fortune, a New Zealand anthropologist, collaborated.

They were married in 1928. Her first husband, in 1923, was Luther Cressman, an aspiring clergyman who later became an archaeologist.

An English anthropologist, Gre-



Dr. Margaret Mead

gory Bateson, became her third husband, in 1935, and was her partner subsequently in field work in Bali and New Guinea and in writing "Balinese Character: A Photographic Analysis."

## Knud Stowman Dies at 86; Was Disease Expert

EDGEWATER, Fla., Nov. 15 (AP) — Dr. Knud Stowman, 86, a Danish-born international authority on communicable diseases who served with the League of Nations and the United Nations, died Monday of undisclosed causes.

Dr. Stowman came to the United States in 1912 and served as a captain in the Red Cross in France and Italy during World War I. He later founded the Epidemiological Intelligence Service of the League of Nations.

He also worked with the American Medical Council and the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Association, and served as a foreign affairs adviser and representative of the U.S. Public Health Service.

#### Chester Leich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (WP) — Chester Leich, 89, a nationally known painter and etcher whose graphic work has been exhibited in numerous galleries, died Nov. 9 in Alexandria, Va., after a heart attack.

Mr. Leich had etchings in the permanent collections in the National Collection of Fine Arts, the Library of Congress, the Society of American Etchers, the National Academy of Design and other libraries and museums.

He also had exhibited at the Society of Washington Printmakers, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and in Paris, London, Stockholm and Tokyo. Many of his prints are in private collections.

### Jewish Activists

## Family With Sick Infant Allowed to Leave Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (AP) — A sick baby girl and her Jewish-activist parents received permission today to emigrate from the Soviet Union by Dec. 4 to seek special U.S. medical care for the infant.

Boris Katz told Western reporters that he had received a card in the mail informing him that the Soviet Passport and Visa Office had issued him three exit visas for himself, his wife, Natalya, who is pregnant, and their year-old daughter, Jessica.

"We are surprised, so surprised," Mrs. Katz said in a telephone interview from her Moscow apartment. "We've waited so long, and then we almost didn't believe the letter was really here."

But the young mother expressed concern that her pregnancy may interfere with the family's plans to leave. "I think it's going to be very difficult," she said. "They tell me I could have the baby any day now, maybe even today."

The visas are made out for Israel, Mr. Katz said, but he intends to take his family to Vienna and then proceed to the United States to join his mother and two brothers in Cambridge, Mass.

Once in the United States, Mr. Katz will seek specialist treatment for Jessica, who suffers from a rare malabsorption syndrome that prevents her from digesting her food normally. Soviet authorities had previously refused to grant the family exit visas, saying that Soviet medicine was fully capable of treating the child.

The Katz case was among those

brought up with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev by U.S. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., during the legislator's September trip to the Soviet Union. At the time, Sen. Kennedy said he had obtained a Soviet pledge to let the family leave.

Mr. Katz said he hopes to pick up the visas by Friday and pay the 1,400 rubles (\$2,100) required by Soviet law when Soviet residents decide to give up their citizenship. The charge is 700 rubles each for Boris and Natalya, nothing for Jessica.

The Katz baby has become a symbol of the plight of Jewish activists here. Her parents, both active in the Jewish emigration movement, have wheeled her baby carriage in Jewish street demonstrations and outside the Moscow courtroom where dissident leader Anatoli Shcharansky was tried and convicted on July 14.

The baby has even been detained by police along with her parents following several protests.

## Russian Guards Kill Hijacker of Domestic Plane

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (AP) — An armed man tried to hijack a Soviet domestic airliner flying between the cities of Krasnodar and Baku and force it to leave the country, but security guards foiled the attempt and killed the hijacker, Tass said today.

A brief report said: "E.M. Makhayev, an armed criminal, a few days ago made an attempt to hijack a passenger plane which was on a Krasnodar-Baku flight and to make it fly abroad."

"The bandit attempt was foiled by security guards of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The criminal, who put up resistance, was killed. The passengers were not harmed."

The route between Krasnodar and Baku, capital of the Republic of Azerbaijan, passes about 130 kilometers from the Iranian border and within about 200 kilometers of Turkey.

Another hijacking attempt in the same region occurred about six months ago. In that case the hijacker was killed as well.

### Polish Premier in Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (AP) — Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz of Poland arrived today on a five-day visit for talks with Japanese government and industrial leaders.

## Vote in Bolivia Is Set for 1980

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 15 (UPI) — The military government of Gen. Juan Pereda has scheduled presidential elections for May 1980 and invalidated voter registration lists from a July election, it was announced yesterday.

The decision followed a meeting of Mr. Pereda's Cabinet in which an election next year was ruled out on the ground of need for national unity during the 100th anniversary of Bolivia's loss of its coast to Chile.

The government said that it would announce in 30 days procedures for drawing up new voting lists and election schedules to replace those of the invalidated election. The July 9 election, annulled by the supreme court because of fraud, led to the ouster of President Hugo Banzer by Gen. Pereda, who was the chief of the air force, on July 21.

# Herald Tribune

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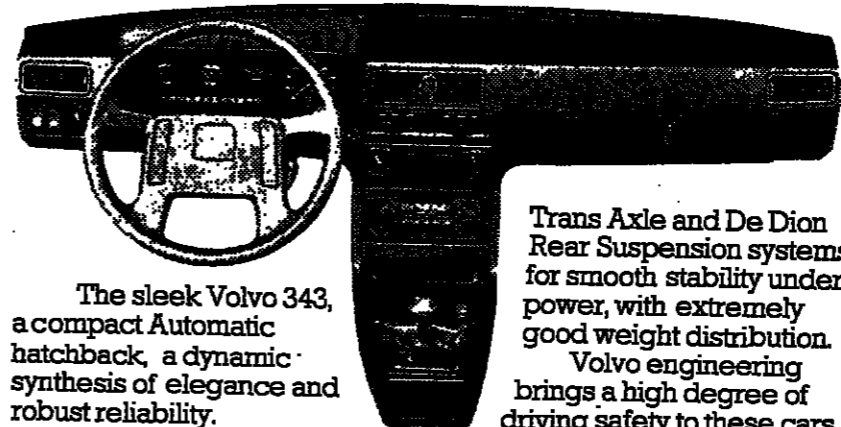
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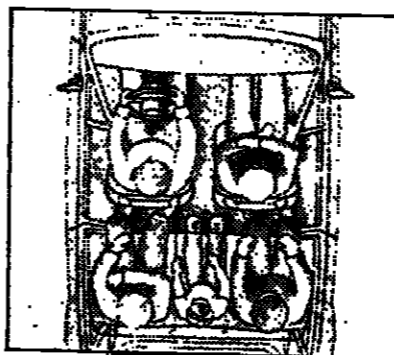


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## Leads Assembly That Is Writing New Constitution

## Veteran Reformist in Peru Gets His 1st Taste of Elective Power

By David Vidal

LIMA, Nov. 15 (NYT) — After more than 60 years of political activism that resulted in many periods of exile, an ideologue who inspired the creation of many of Latin America's reformist political parties is holding the first elective office of his career.

At 83, Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, the founder and leader of APRA — the Popular Revolutionary Alliance of America — may also be facing his greatest challenge as president of the Constitutional Assembly, a body elected last June in the first nationwide voting in Peru in 15 years. Its legal mandate is to write a constitution that will pave the way for a return to civilian government by 1980.

Yet its larger mandate is to help restore the viability of a nation of 17 million buffeted by the worst economic crisis of its history after 10 years of a largely failed, contradictory and frustrated military-run experiment in "revolution."

"I do not think that very much has been saved after 10 years," Mr. Haya de la Torre said. "No one has the right to believe that all problems can be solved by telling the people he has the solution to their problems and by lying to them. There can be no freedom without bread nor bread without freedom."

## Common Sense

Mr. Haya de la Torre has said: "More and more, APRA has been converting itself into the party of common sense, as all leftist have to do, like the Eurocommunists. We are on the constructive left, anti-imperialist and pro-labor, although in the beginning we were radical. We believe in the need for foreign capital because it nourishes our wealth. We do not believe in Communism because it is alien to our reality. Neither the United States nor the oligarchic classes here ever understood us."

APRA, best known and admired by both detractors and imitators for its discipline and organization, is regarded by most nonmembers as moderate and centrist although its support for redistribution of land to the Indians, nationalization of industries, women's rights and

church-state separation made it seem revolutionary when its program appeared in 1931. It is now a factor in the uncertain future of Peru, where it has never held power but has always been the dominant organized mass force.

Despite the hostility that has characterized its relations with the military, it showed notable resilience in winning about a third of the votes cast June 18 for the 100-seat Constitutional Assembly. Commenting on this, Mr. Haya de la Torre said that he thought the military men were "beginning to see that one cannot govern without popular backing."

Mr. Haya de la Torre would almost certainly be nominated for and win a presidential election, the fifth in which he would be a candidate. One may be called by 1980 by President Francisco Morales Bermudez, the head of a counter-coup that took place in August, 1975, as the strains and crises of the "revolutionary" phase intensified. But it is questionable whether Mr. Haya de la Torre's party can survive as a

force without him and whether a fledgling democratic system can survive in Peru without the fulcrum role of APRA.

The party's unity is endangered by the worsening social and economic situation and it has been almost displaced by the left as a force in the labor unions in the last decade. At the same time it frequently comes under criticism for being removed from reality — for having a populist program that has not matured nor stood the test of government.

Speaking of the presidential race,

Mr. Haya de la Torre said: "My name has been mentioned and I hope to have health to be able to do it. I am approaching 84, and that must be a gift of God for a reason. Politics consists of realities. I could die tomorrow and there would be a new situation. But while I have strength, I will be here."

He went on: "In large measure the responsibility for our terrible crisis lies with the totalitarian government and the support it had from international Communism." He was referring to the government originally headed

by Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado, which took power from President Fernando Belaunde Terry in 1968. "We have giant problems that require giant solutions. The greatest danger we face is confusion. The people are in anguish and there is no solution but to make an effort. I do not want the Peruvian people to surrender."

He maintains that the United States is beginning to understand Latin America — "but still too little." Its persistent ignorance, he added, is reflected in the Carter administration's support of austere

measures to satisfy obligations largely owed to banks in the United States. "I do not think the American people know how harshly these measures have borne upon Peruvians," he said.

## Russia-Japan Fish Talks

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (AP) — Ichiro Nakagawa, Japan's minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, said yesterday that talks between Japan and the Soviet Union to set catch quotas in each other's 300-mile fishery zones next year will start here Saturday.



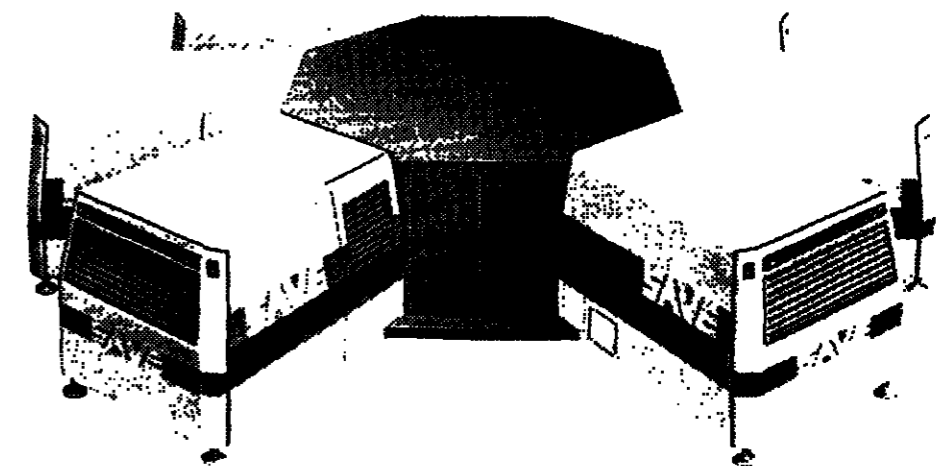
A lot of creative thinking went into developing the SAVE container shown here before it reached the testing stage. SAVE — a vehicle with an integral container made of synthetic material — is designed for use as an emergency rescue system. Built to travel over even the roughest terrain, it can be fitted out with medical equipment and combined with other units to make a temporary clinic for use in natural disaster areas. From the outset of the project, Bayer worked closely with Porsche in developing this new rescue vehicle with the help of the German Ministry for Research and Technology.

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search in 1977. And one result was the SAVE container.

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## Highlights

## 1978:

● Trends varied from branch to branch in the first half year. Highly satisfactory sales growth in specialized sectors. Bayer World sales DM 11,704 million. Foreign subsidiaries — particularly those in the U.S.A. — made gratifying progress. Bayer World pre-tax profit DM 556 million. Bayer AG sales DM 5,198 million, pre-tax profit DM 380 million.

## 1977:

● A year of slow growth for the chemical industry generally. Low capacity utilized combined with keen international competition, sustained pressure on prices and rising costs. Being highly dependent upon exports, Bayer felt the effects of sluggish economies and continued strengthening of the DM in many of its customer countries. Bayer World sales DM 21,392 million, with foreign production and export sales accounting for

68%. Bayer AG sales DM 9,931 million (exports 57.5%). Bayer World investments DM 1,889 million. In Germany DM 1,414 million. ● Research expenditure worldwide totaled DM 927 million. ● Post-tax profits: Bayer World DM 340 million, Bayer AG DM 316 million. ● Dividend 1977: DM 6.— per share of DM 50 nominal — a total payout of DM 258 million to some 420,000 shareholders.

For further information on the Bayer Group please contact Bayer AG, Vorstandsstab Öffentlichkeitsarbeit, 5090 Leverkusen, West Germany or Bayer U.K. Ltd., Bayer House, 18-24, Paradise Road, Richmond/Surrey TW9 1SJ, Great Britain.

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Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock sits in his Canberra office in front of one of the listening devices that he said were discovered in the Australian Embassy in Moscow.

## Australia Accuses Russians Of Bugging Moscow Embassy

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 15 (AP) — The Australian government yesterday accused the Soviet Union of bugging the Australian Embassy in Moscow.

Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock told the House of Representatives that listening devices had been discovered in the walls of diplomatic offices of the embassy in June.

Mr. Peacock said that he had summoned Soviet Ambassador Alexander Basov, who told him that the devices must have been the work of others. Mr. Peacock said that this was not convincing, and that the Australian government could only conclude that the devices had been planted by Soviet officials.

Mr. Peacock said that the Australian government had decided to cancel talks with Soviet officials on a bilateral cultural program and to cancel a meeting to review the Australian-Soviet scientific agreement.

## Britain, France Alone in EEC Report Decrease in Smoking

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15 (AP) — France and Britain are the only members of the nine-nation European Economic Community to report a significant decrease in smoking in recent years, the European Commission said yesterday.

Although it reported that tobacco use by women was on the rise throughout the Common Market, the commission added that smoking among young people has remained stable while among men it is declining.

The report said the number of smokers in the United Kingdom

had dropped by 6 percent to 18.2 million persons. In France, the number of adult smokers declined from about 44 percent at the start of this decade to 40 percent in October of last year.

The report said that in West Germany smoking by the very young and very old declined from 1973 to 1976, but the middle range of the population has been smoking more. Smoking has remained generally stable in Denmark, but there has been a rapid rise there in the number of heavy smokers, the report found.

## Tibet Is Said to Free Political Prisoners

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (AP) — Chinese authorities have released 24 former upper class Tibetans imprisoned for 19 years for their part in a rebellion against Chinese rule in their state, the New China News Agency reported today.

It said they were freed Nov. 4 at a mass meeting in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa, along with 10 secret agents who had been sent from overseas.

## Italy Chain Crash Kills 5

ROVIGO, Italy, Nov. 15 (AP) — Five persons were killed yesterday and several were injured in the pileup of at least 20 cars near here on the superhighway linking Bologna and Padua. The collisions probably were caused by ice on the road.

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"Valley of the Deer."



## Nuclear Medicine in U.S.

## Devices Allow View of Body Functions

By Boyce Rensberger  
NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT) — Minutes after the patient rises from a table, having sustained no more than a brief intravenous injection, a motion picture of a cross section of his beating heart appears on a video screen.

Cardiologists peer at the pulsing image to see whether the chambers of the heart expand and contract properly as blood flows in and out. They look for regions of the heart wall that appear inflexible, a clue to the presence of heart disease or damage from a heart attack.

In a Houston laboratory, an experimental machine that makes such images exists, and there is evi-

dence that it can, among many other things, significantly improve the accuracy of diagnosing heart disease.

The device represents one of several remarkable new technologies, unknown to patients and even to most doctors, that can extend the ability of scientists and physicians to "see" inside the human body to a degree well beyond what is possible with the most advanced imaging system now in general use, the C.T. scanner.

## Costly, Controversial

C.T. scanners (the initials stand for computed tomography) make X-ray images of cross sections of the body. The machines, which are costly, have become controversial in recent years because so many hospitals rushed to buy them before their clinical usefulness was proven.

Like C.T. scanners, the devices now under development are both technologically impressive and extremely expensive. The prototype machines provide information about the living body — in health and in disease — that doctors could never get otherwise, even with C.T. scanners, and some of them cost as much as \$2 million, three times the price of a conventional scanner.

Also under development are machines that produce images not of the shapes of organs but of the spatial distribution of a given metabolic process or chemical reaction.

For example, where a conventional X-ray film or C.T. scan might show only the contours of a normal brain, one of the new devices could produce a picture showing that the brain was failing to carry out a necessary metabolic process. The image would appear as a cross section with gray tones varying according to the rate of the metabolic process under study.

Several of the new devices, like C.T. scanners, produce a cross-

sectional image. However, instead of beaming radiation through the body as the C.T. scanners do and measuring the amount coming out the other side, the new machines measure radiation emitted from special chemicals taken into the body. These chemicals, inhaled or injected, distribute themselves throughout the body in characteristic patterns.

The technique is called emission tomography, to distinguish it from transmission tomography, which uses X-rays. The most remarkable form of this technology uses radioactive organic compounds that must be made with a cyclotron and used immediately because the radioactivity decays completely in a matter of minutes or hours. The compounds emit particles called positrons.

At Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, one of only half a dozen research centers experimenting with positron emission tomography, researchers in one test gave a person a dose of glucose made with a radioactive form of carbon. They then scanned the brain while the patient moved one arm. The images revealed a positron "hot spot" in the brain. It was the region that controls the arm, and the mental activity was causing it to metabolize glucose faster than the rest of the brain.

Although many doctors see great potential in positron emission tomography, one barrier to its spread is the cost of a cyclotron — just over \$1 million. A machine to detect and construct the image can cost an additional \$800,000.

And given today's increasing skepticism over whether extremely expensive medical technology is worthwhile, many authorities on health care are coming to believe that just because something is technologically possible does not mean that it is necessarily in the patient's interest.



STAR GAZER — This clay model of bronze statue of Albert Einstein to be set up on grounds of National Academy in Washington by sculptor Robert Berks. Einstein died in 1955.

## Bacterium Previously Unknown

## Legionnaires' Organism Classed Alone

By Harry Nelson

ATLANTA, Nov. 15 — The organism that causes Legionnaires' disease is so unusual that scientists have created a new family of the animal kingdom to accommodate it.

A researcher for the Center for Disease Control here announced yesterday that two years of tests have verified biochemically and genetically that the organism — a bacterium — is unlike any known species or genera of bacteria. "We can't even put it in the same families with other bacteria," Dr. Donald Brenner told an international conference on Legionnaires' disease.

On the level of more highly evolved animals, this is comparable to the discovery of a new kind of vertebrate that belongs neither to the cat family nor the dog family nor to any of the other families of animals.

The new organism will be called "Legionella pneumophila." Roughly translated, this means, "army of little lung-loving" organisms. The family will be known as Legionellaceae.

Until recent months, there was scientific doubt that the Legionnaires' "bug" was a bacterium. Some thought that it might be a rickettsia, a life form midway in size between a bacterium and a

virus. But electron microscope studies of the structure of the organism have established that it is a bacterium, according to Dr. Stanley Felkow, a University of Washington microbiologist.

Dr. Brenner established that the Legionnaires' bacterium was different by doing tests that matched its genetic material with the genetic material of all other known bacteria to which it might be related.

Scientists have not established where the bacterium lives when it is not in its human host. Evidence gathered from the area of outbreaks indicates that its reservoir may be either in soil or in water.

© Los Angeles Times

## Berliners Sue to Prevent U.S. Army Housing Plan

BERLIN, Nov. 15 (AP) — A group of West Berliners has upset the city's tranquil relations with the U.S. Army by suing to halt construction of a military housing project.

The 5,000-member U.S. brigade has long been popular with West Berliners. The local people remember the airift 30 years ago and they are aware that they still live in an isolated, vulnerable city.

But opposition has developed to the construction of a block of apartments the U.S. Army wants for unmarried enlisted men now living in two leased barracks that the Army says are substandard.

The apartment houses are being financed and built by Germans. But environmentalists say the site, which was chosen by the city government, has been a rural preserve for nearly 1,000 years. They contend that the construction will destroy the setting.

The Independent Citizens Voting Association, a nonpartisan political action group, collected 12,000 signatures on a protest petition, but city officials refused to pick another site. A local court upheld the officials. Then the association went to the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., asking for intervention on the basis of the U.S. Environmental Policy Act.

## Delay Cost \$425,000

The Pentagon halted construction when the suit was filed in Washington. A month later Judge Charles Richey declined to issue an injunction against the project, and work resumed. The Army said the delay cost \$425,000. But Judge Richey has not ruled yet whether the environmental law applies to the construction site since it is in a part of West Berlin that is still technically under U.S. occupation.

The 13-acre site, known as Duempel Field is on an edge of the white-

collar suburb of Zehlendorf, where the headquarters of the U.S. brigade and U.S. diplomatic mission in the city are located. Army apartments already line one side of the field.

The tract contains an outdoor museum consisting of thatched roof dwellings built by volunteers during the last three years to recreate a 12th-century village that is thought to have been the last settlement on the site.

"We didn't pick the site," said an Army spokesman, Lt. Col. Gerald Roys. "The city came up with the site."

"It's not the Americans' fault," said Walter Grunwald, the head of the voting association. "An Army study said there were 'no serious environmental obstacles' to the construction. The green belt would not be totally destroyed," it said.

"We don't even want to talk about a green belt," said Prof. Werner Flarby, a biologist at the Berlin Free University who oversees the carrot crop at the museum village. "What we want to do is preserve the ecological system that has developed here."

## 3 SWAPO Guerrillas Sentenced to Prison

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Nov. 15 (AP) — Two guerrillas of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization were each sentenced to 18 years in prison today for sabotaging two bridges earlier this year.

A third SWAPO man was convicted of harboring and abetting the two and sentenced to six years in jail. About 100 SWAPO members demonstrated outside the court after the sentences were passed.

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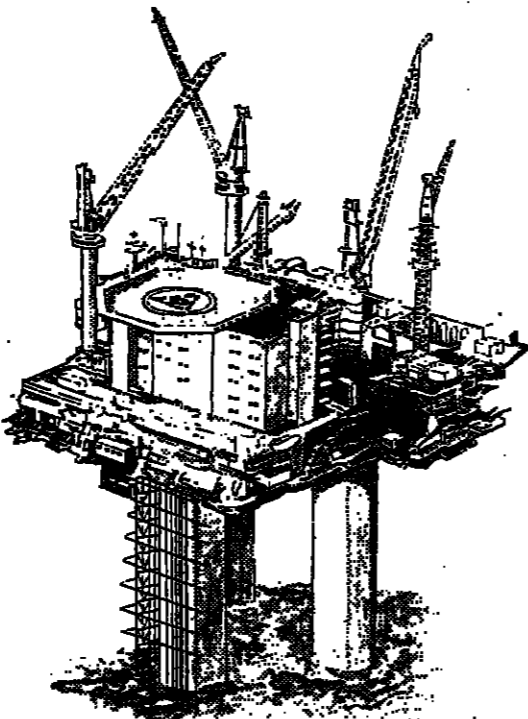
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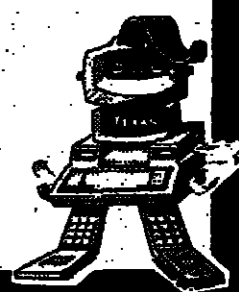
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## Crafts

# Provençal Creches Peopled by Santons

By Harriet Welty Rochefort

PUYVERT, France, Nov. 15 (IHT) — Little straw baskets full of hands and ears of different sizes and shapes, snatches of bright Provençal material assembled carefully near the ever-present sewing machine, dolls in various states of dress and undress, a sleepy black cat and an irritable parrot. Such is the office of Julien and Colette Devouassoux, an attractive couple who spend their days sustaining one of Europe's most colorful traditions: the making of *santons*.

*Santon* comes from the Provençal "santoun," a word deriving from the Italian *santelli*, or "beautiful saints." The *santonnier* is the craftsman — or, in rare cases, the artist — who fashions these miniature clay figures that find their way into household creches every Christmas.

If *santons* are a curiosity to strangers, for the people of Provence, they are part of a colorful Christmas tradition.

### Connoisseurs and Customers

Every year between the last Sunday in November and Epiphany, a *Foire des Santons* is held in Marseilles for the *maîtres-santonniers* (master craftsmen) to exhibit their wares. The fair, which dates to the 18th century, attracts connoisseurs of *santons* from all over Europe, as well as prospective customers for *santons* of their own for their Christmas creches. The 21st annual International *Santon* Exposition will be held in Arles from Dec. 9 to Jan. 10.

By tradition, every child is given a *santon* during the second week in December. If the child is good, his *santon* will steadily progress toward the manger — to be there on Christmas Eve for the celebration of the birth of Christ. If the child is bad, however, his *santon* will remain far from the festivities on the 24th. Comments Devouassoux: "The tradition of *santons* is actually

a return to childhood — and a necessary one, at that."

The only contemporary *santonnier* to have his work shown at the Maison Diamantée in Marseilles, a museum devoted to *santons*, Devouassoux, 56, has consistently striven for quality. He has declined offers from Japanese marketers as well as other potential arrangements that have smacked of mass production.

He deplores the current state of the craft. Although there are between 150 and 200 *santonniers* in Provence, the profession is steadily growing "in quantity, not in quality," says Devouassoux, who was president of the *Santoniers* of Provence from 1966 to 1973.

"For the time being, anyone who wants to can become a *santonnier*. There is no diploma required, so anyone can set up shop."

### Heritage

Devouassoux's is an artistic heritage. In efforts to perfect the craft his father and grandfather exercised, he attended the Beaux Arts in Aix-en-Provence as well as taking night courses in design and modeling.

With his second wife, Colette, he gave up the productive atelier he headed in Aix and moved to this small, sun-baked village that backs up to the softly rolling Luberon Mountains. Here the couple create their *santons* — they believe they are the only two *santonniers* in France who work independently and make a profit of it.

Making *santons* by hand requires an enormous outlay of patience, time and devotion. It takes four or five hours to create a *santon*, and far longer to paint, dry and dress it in traditional costume. Explains Devouassoux, who does everything except the sewing: "When I had my atelier, I managed to make 5,000 *santons* a month. Now, the two of us average about 20 or 25 a week, but people from all over the world come to see them." He adds, a touch mischievously, "There are a thousand shortcuts I could make to go faster, but I won't."

### Selling a Dream

The *santon*'s appeal is broad. "People like to dream," says Devouassoux. "In fact, what we sell is a dream. It is said that *santons* are good-luck charms, and I don't know of a house in the whole of Provence that doesn't have one in it."

Does one have to be religious to make these figures? Devouassoux hesitates before replying, "I think that more than anything else one has to be Provençal to make *santons*. But of course one has to have some kind of religious feeling, or believe in something, to do this kind of work. One must have a certain love for this matter."

The Provençal creche has little in common with the biblical creche, which contains the Holy Family, the wise men and the shepherds. The Provençal version can be greatly crowded with as many as 20 characters, ranging from local millers, fishmongers, bakers and gardeners to such typically Provençal figures as Giget the Innocent and Pistache (an incorrigible drunk and Giget's diabolical companion), and Grasset and Grasset, a couple symbolizing conjugal fidelity.

Devouassoux's eyes sparkle as he tells the story of Grasset and Grasset. "These two characters were so ugly that everywhere they went people made fun of them. One day they got married, and as time passed they found happiness, and a bit like the Ugly Duckling, they were transformed into a handsome couple."

### Custom-Made

They often receive letters asking them to fashion custom-made *santons*; recently a fisherman asked to have his face put on the *pecheur*, a typical member of the creche cast.

### Ancient Sculpture Found in Armenia

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (Reuters) — A bronze sculpture nearly 3,000 years old of a god in armor has been unearthed in Armenia, says Tass, the Soviet government's news agency.

The sculpture was found on the site of an ancient settlement near the modern town of Leninakan, formerly Aleksandropol. Excavations at the settlement have also uncovered bronze daggers, bracelets, spearheads and bells engraved with fantastic animals, Tass said.

## Fashion

# A Sino-Japanese Spinoff

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 15 (IHT) — The Sino-Japanese agreement had already had a fashion side effect — that red star pinned on Chinese caps in the recent Hanse Mori collection is no phony.

The Japanese designer brought it back from Peking, where she spent the last week of September working on fashion and technology with Chinese workers.

"It was all done at government level," she remarked recently. "The Chinese government asked ours if I was available."

"The Chinese are very thorough. They had spent months checking every side of our business."

They no doubt found that Mrs. Mori, with 80 boutiques in Japan, one in New York plus a prestige fashion house in Paris, is a solid and reliable designer.

### Eight-Hour Days

"I stayed one week, working eight hours a day in factories," Mrs. Mori said, "and established workrooms with three Japanese foremen on a permanent basis. At that stage, we are not getting any money in exchange, just preferential prices when it comes to their silks."

As a result, the next Mori collections are bound to make extensive use of the advantage.

"Our workroom will have to es-

tablish prototypes and teach the Chinese how to work with sizes and colors. We gave them 12 different styles of blouses. They have one year to learn. The first blouses won't be ready before the fall 1979."

The first order will consist of 30,000 blouses that will be on sale, no, not in China, but in Japan. The price, around \$100, would be too high for the average Chinese. Mrs. Mori said, adding that she plans to use only white, embroidered silk — "because they are used to white."

Later she "will introduce colors, basic colors."

"They may be 100 years behind, but they are superb craftsmen. The thing is, they've been isolated so long that they can't imagine what happened in the rest of the world."

There are two kinds of designers in China — some specialize in fabrics and others in styles. I would say there are 200 all told, mostly in Shanghai, where all the quality merchandise is produced and which is also more cosmopolitan."

Mrs. Mori said that the idea is to help the Chinese in their fashion effort, which, she said, is aiming for a world market. She thinks "it could become colossal."

She recalled how the Chinese opened their silk industry and how it lured silk manufacturers — especially the Italians, who have been

Hanse Mori (right) pins Chinese red star cap on model wearing Chinese blouse.



buying the fiber in Canton and then weaving it in Como. "The Chinese now sell to 100 companies," Mrs. Mori said. "They started with eight, only 10 years ago."

Mrs. Mori said that she has been invited to go to China three times a year. A major reason that she was the first designer selected by that country (the second being Pierre Cardin, who is going this month) is that "culturally, we are close. It's easy to understand each other. I feel I can get along with them very well."

She will also bring her own collection to Peking next August, but won't have a fashion show — just displays on dummies. "I wouldn't dare have a fashion show," she

said. "Why, I was even embarrassed to put on lipstick."

"I would like to make some European styles for them and introduce a European atmosphere, as I have in Japan. As of now, it will take at least three years to change their fashion image."

But China has already influenced Mrs. Mori. Her latest collection was full of Chinese sailor caps ("Theirs are much bigger") as well as Chinese foremen's blouses.

The fashion world is already strongly affected by Japanese talent, with Kenzo Takada among the top names in Paris. The combination of Japanese technology and Chinese craftsmanship and production could turn out to be a capital change in the fashion world.

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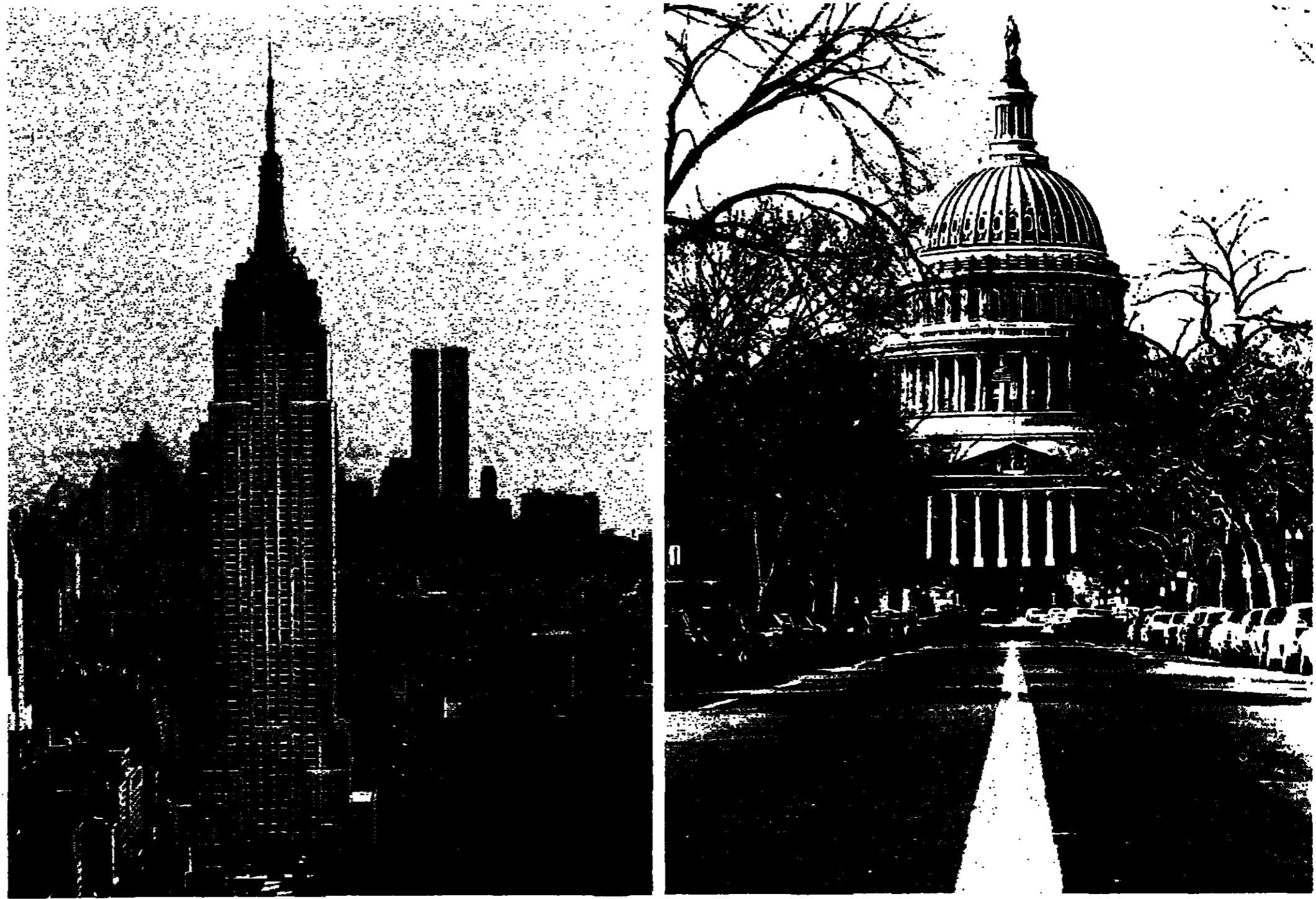
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## Lessons of a Bush War

Idi Amin's cruel and barbaric acts sometimes reflect the twisted logic of a desperate man one step ahead of the posse. Such was probably the case with the so-called "bush war" that he initiated by occupying a 710-square-mile salient in the remote and lightly populated northeast corner of Tanzania. There is a strong possibility that he sent some 3,000 troops across the border not to repel an attack by Tanzania or by Ugandan exiles, as he claimed, but rather to pursue Ugandan troops who had mutinied or fled one of Mr. Amin's frequent tribal pogroms. The field marshal's latest diversion is not likely to blossom into a serious threat to Tanzania's territorial integrity. Repeated purges have left his army with perhaps the worst officer corps in the world and the Ugandan forces would run out of gas if they attempted to go much farther.

So, under pressure from other African states, Mr. Amin this week announced he was ordering his troops back and, in what seemed an apprehensive mood, warned Tanzania not to pursue across the border. The Tanzanians answered in threatening tones that "the struggle continues."

The incident's military significance may not be great. But it is not comic opera. Tanzania's respected President Nyerere would be ill-advised to do more than reoccupy the lost ground. It would be self-defeating if he let national pride divert scarce and badly

needed resources from his war against backwardness and poverty to a continued shooting war. Mr. Nyerere would also be wise to ignore a clamor in Tanzania to try to topple Mr. Amin by military action. He permitted Ugandan refugees to try that in 1972, and the effort ended in a fiasco.

The bush war does, however, offer some useful international lessons. One is that the United States was wise, on balance, to cut off trade with Uganda. Mr. Amin will probably find other markets for Uganda's coffee crop, but at least U.S. importers will no longer bear any onus for financing his recklessness.

We can only hope that other African nations and the Soviet Union draw some important conclusions about the Soviet role in Uganda. When his treasury was empty, Moscow armed Mr. Amin with high-performance jet aircraft and tanks; they rearm him when Israeli commandos destroyed some of the jets in the 1976 Entebbe raid. Since then the Russians have shown more restraint, or disengagement, and the supply has dwindled. But there are still several hundred Soviet military technicians in Uganda and spare parts still flow. To supply Mr. Amin with the tools of modern war is like handing a loaded pistol to a willful child. It is the child's closest neighbors who have most reason to resent it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Indira's Comeback

It is troubling that Indira Gandhi could be re-elected to Parliament in India barely 20 months after she was ousted as prime minister for her gross abuses of power. She has never apologized for depriving India of democracy during the period of her "emergency" rule in 1975-77. As the winner now in a contest that Prime Minister Morarji Desai made a test of his own prestige, and as the presumptive leader of the opposition, the redoubtable Mrs. Gandhi, still only 60, is in a position to do him — and India — much harm.

How did she win? Most accounts point out that she chose as her comeback launching pad a remote rural state, one lightly touched by the crudities of "emergency" rule and one already safely controlled by her Congress I (for Indira) party. Her new constituency is a thousand miles (and a dialect away) from the one in northern India that knew and rejected her last year. It is said to be one of the few that actually profited from the social benefactions in whose name she had grabbed personal power. She was also able to make hay out of the difficulties of Mr. Desai, an octo-

genarian who has managed to keep together the coalition that elected him but whose stewardship has otherwise been lackluster.

We of the West have a certain tendency to personalize Indian politics — to identify Mrs. Gandhi with authoritarianism and Mr. Desai with democracy. One wonders, however, if the Indian people are so devoted to the forms of democracy that they are willing indefinitely to overlook inadequate leadership. Perhaps this is another way of asking whether India is, in the last analysis, governable at all. But it says something that Mrs. Gandhi was returned to parliament from a state that as prime minister she served well.

In parliament, she will have a forum and the opportunity to capitalize on Mr. Desai's failings, real and imagined — and, incidentally, the chance of working to quash the prosecutions still pending against her from the emergency period. Few close students of the Indian scene deny that she could return to power, especially if the relative buoyancy created by the new good harvest lets down. India's democracy was tested 20 months ago. It remains under challenge.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Two Vetoes, Etc.

With a couple of well-placed vetoes, President Carter has knocked down two of the more outrageously protectionist bills that Congress left for him. As Congress saw it, the subjects were textiles and beef. But as Mr. Carter saw it, there was only one subject — the future inflation rate. For a lot of commodities, the most effective check on rising prices is the pressure of competition from abroad. That's the point that Mr. Carter was making with those vetoes.

The textile bill would have been particularly destructive if it had gone into effect. It would have forbidden U.S. negotiators from bargaining on textiles in the worldwide trade talks now in their final stages at Geneva. If the United States were suddenly to refuse to discuss the tariffs on cloth goods, other governments would have retaliated by pulling off the list the items that are sensitive in their own policies. That would have been bad for U.S. exporters. But it would also have been bad for U.S. consumers, extending an open invitation to the domestic textile industry to raise prices without much fear of being undercut from abroad.

The beef bill was an unhappy example of useful legislation to which a mischievous rider had been attached. The issue is the amount of imported beef to be permitted into this country. The present import-quota formula is perverse, reducing imports when U.S. production is low and raising them when the domestic supply rises. The bill was originally written to correct that anomaly. But the beef industry managed to add a clause abolishing, except in the most extreme emergencies, the president's authority to lift the quotas. That authority is a necessary safety valve. Since wholesale beef prices have risen nearly one third over the past year, with

more to come, it's an extremely poor time to abolish presidential discretion. The beef industry is entitled to a better return than it has been able to get in the past several years, but it is not entitled to drive prices through the supermarket roof.

Not by accident, the White House announced the vetoes at the same time that it made a slightly more equivocal decision on farm policy for the coming year. It's a matter of the rules governing grain price supports, and the amount of land that farmers will be required to set aside to qualify for payments. To its credit, the administration rose above the temptation to announce a high-price policy just before the election. Instead, it waited a few days longer and decided on rules that, with normal weather, will mean little upward push on food prices. If the administration were worrying only about inflation, no doubt it would have built in a little more insurance against bad weather, and reduced the set-asides a bit more. But Mr. Carter does not want to add further fuel to the farmer's very audible grievances, and the set-asides for the coming year constitute, at least, a reasonable compromise.

It's possible to argue that Mr. Carter really had no choice on these three issues. Had he refused to kill both of those bills, and had he been any more generous to the farmers on the grain set-asides, he would have gravely undercut his own very recent pronouncements about the campaign against inflation. But these are all intricate technical matters to which consumers do not pay much attention, while producers press their interest vociferously. Any effective anti-inflation campaign proceeds only at a price, and it is a political price paid by the tenant of the White House.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
November 16, 1903

NEW YORK — The revolution in Panama continues to dominate U.S. editorial comment this week. The New York Herald Tribune declared: "At such a moment there can be neither Democrats nor Republicans, neither supporters of a canal through the Panamanian isthmus, nor advocates of the Nicaraguan route, there are only Americans. And their duty is to support the government, right or wrong." The Washington Post was somewhat less enthusiastic: "It is announced that the new Panama Republic has a provisional government. Uncle Sam is probably furnishing the provisions."

Fifty Years Ago  
November 16, 1928

PARIS — Putting forward the final settlement of German reparations and the war-debt problem as the principal tasks of the new government, M. Poincaré last night made a solemn appeal to the Chamber of Deputies for a large measure of confidence in order that he may figure "as the authorized representative of French views" in these negotiations. He added: "If the experts succeed, the economic conditions of the whole of Europe will benefit thereby and peace will be strengthened; the destinies of the old Continent and the New World depend on this work."



'Now to Build Up a Good Solid Anti-Inflation Program.'

## Message for Begin and Sadat

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Between now and the end of November, the leaders of Israel and Egypt are going to be very busy negotiating their doubts and disagreements about the Camp David formula for the future of the Middle East. But maybe they'll have time to consider an incident at the birth of the Constitution of the United States.

On Monday, Sept. 17, 1787, Benjamin Franklin, then 81, said in his speech that he had to read for him, made several points that may seem relevant to the decisions now facing President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin.

"I confess," Dr. Franklin said, "that there are several parts of this Constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve them. . . . The older I grow, the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment, and to pay more respect to the judgment of others."

"In these sentiments, sir," Franklin added, "I agreed to this Constitution, with all its faults, if they are such, because I think a general government is necessary for us. . . . [otherwise, we] can only end in despotism. . . . when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other."

"I doubt too whether any other Convention we can obtain may be able to make a better Constitution. For when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests and their selfish views."

"Thus, I consent, sir, to this Constitution because I expect no better. . . . Much of the strength and efficiency of any government is procured and secured by the opinion of the people. . . . If every one of us is returning to our constituents, we must report the objections he has had to it, and endeavor to gain partisans in support of them, he might prevent its being generally received."

"I hope therefore, that for our own sakes as a part of the people, and for the sake of our posterity, we shall act heartily and unanimously in recommending this Constitution. . . . I cannot help expressing the wish that every member of the Convention who may still have objections to it would with me on this occasion doubt a little of his own infallibility — and to make manifest our unanimity, put his name to this instrument."

At that point, Franklin moved that the Constitution be signed. Obviously, he was dealing with an

internal conflict between independent commonwealths and not with ancient animosities between sovereign nations, but his approach to political conflict, his philosophy and human wisdom are still relevant to these critical remaining issues not only in Washington itself, but between Begin and Sadat.

Whenever these two men and their associates have dealt with the general philosophy of their common problems, they have somehow been able to agree or at least to compromise. On the other hand, whenever they have concentrated on geography or financial mathematics — lines on the map, cost of withdrawal, etc. — they have tended to disagree.

For example, they are divided now over the latest diplomatic buzz-word "linkage." Sadat wants to "link" the agreements on the Sinai to a settlement of the disagreements on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the future of the Palestinians.

Begin wants no iron links, and both Sadat and Begin are suggesting vaguely that maybe all this could be settled if the United States would pay the Israeli costs of withdrawal from the Sinai (over \$3 billion) and finance a "Marshall Plan" for Egypt (\$10-15 billion over the next five years).

There is no way that Sadat or Begin can win this argument between linking or unlinking Camp David and the West Bank and Gaza in economic or military terms. They can probably get some financial aid in Washington for a compromise, but after the last "austerity" election in the United States, the new Congress in Washington next January is not likely to be in a mood for paying billions in moving bills out of the Sinai for Israel or launching a \$10-15 billion Marshall Plan for Egypt.

The hope lies, or so it seems here, in Franklin's philosophy of chance and risk, of betting on general agreement on the broad things that unite nations rather than on the narrow things that divide them, and Franklin was not alone in this view.

"God knows," wrote Judge Learned Hand, "there is risk in refusing to act until all the facts are in. . . . but I believe that that community is already in process of dissolution where each man begins to eye his neighbor as a possible enemy, where nonconformity with the accepted creed, political as well as religious, is a mark of disaffection. . . . Such fears as these are a solvent which can eat out the cement that binds the stones together; they may in the end subject us to a despotism as evil as any we dread."

Hand was, of course, talking again about our internal divisions within the United States, but like Franklin, he was insisting on a principle that is relevant to this critical moment in the relations between Egypt and Israel, and also in the relations between the U.S. people themselves. The issue now in the Middle East is not mainly the "linkage" between Camp David and the West Bank, but between the past, present, and future of civilized people who happen for the moment to disagree about certain practical points.

"I confess," said Franklin, "that there are several parts of this Constitution which I do not at present approve. . . . But I consent because I expect no better."

## Nostalgia Quiz: What's Detente?

By Daniel Yergin

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — For a while it appeared that detente would soon be a subject fit only for nostalgia quizzes. Whatever happened to the Basic Principles, what is Henry Kissinger doing with himself these days, and why was there no SALT-2?

However, some slight improvements — or at least a bottoming out — in Soviet-U.S. relations have been detected in recent days. President Carter has said that he wants to see trade between the two countries expanded, and the Russians have begun a campaign to persuade U.S. public opinion that they do favor detente. Yet, the fact remains that relations are at a very low ebb. What happened? Simple answers will not do for something so complex as the lurching interaction of the two superpowers. But one can begin by pointing to the factors that have caused both sides to discount the value of detente.

### Confusing

Certainly the Soviet leaders have found it extraordinarily confusing to understand, let alone to deal with, the United States. They want consistency and reliability, but the U.S. political process in the 1970s has afforded little of either. Their prime talking partner got himself removed from office through circumstances the Russians could never fathom. They were getting around to adjusting to the reality of disagreement between the president and Congress when in came a new president who seemed to disagree with himself. Confronted with so much uncertainty, unsure of U.S. intentions, deeply disappointed on trade, dubious about the value of concessions, the Russians instead chose to downgrade the pursuit of cooperation as against competition with the United States.

We may not clearly know the players in Moscow, though we can be sure that the resurgence of tension has represented a victory for elements who have always regarded consistency and reliability, but the U.S. businessmen in Moscow must also be seen as an attack on those in the Soviet establishment who have encouraged trade.

On the other side, Soviet behavior in the last two years or so has been having cumulatively a profound effect on that part of U.S. public opinion that is attentive to foreign policy. A striking shift has occurred away from support for efforts to stabilize relations to a position of increasing suspicion and skepticism about such efforts.

## Soviet Africa Policy: What Are the Goals?

By Jonathan Power

MOSCOW — There are two, at first sight equally plausible, views about what the Russians and their East European and Cuban allies are up to in Africa. The first is what Leo Tindemans, the Belgian premier, has called "the prime target in a planetary conflict, a grand design." — to be precise, an attempt to take over Europe's main source of raw materials. This thesis is pursued with vigor by two U.S. authors in a recent issue of "policy review." Peter Vanneman and Martin James argue that "the immediate Soviet purpose is to secure inexpensive access to Third World resources and in the longer run to establish a Utopian 'new international economic order' dominated by the Soviet Union."

Support for dissident tribal movements in Zaire and the liberation movements in southern Africa, or more important, an attempt to control the Horn of Africa, are seen as part of a carefully orchestrated Soviet attempt to win strategic control of the most sensitive corners of Africa. The Soviet summer last year when it withdrew its support for Somalia in return for the friendship of Ethiopia, is, say Vanneman and James, threatening the very heart of Western security. The next step is to "destabilize Saudi Arabia by acquiring naval and air facilities on the Red Sea, to neutralize Kenya, thus retaining access to the port of Mombasa, the only major port open to Western navies on the east coast of Africa, to threaten interruption of oil and shipping lanes vital to Europe and Japan; to enhance its global prestige by engineering another military victory for one of its allies (Ethiopia); and to legitimize its African activities by defending Africa's sacred principle of national territorial integrity."

### Composite View

The other view of what the Russians are up to is a composite of what the Russians say themselves and also by liberal commentators in the West.

First, here are the conclusions of a high Soviet official here in Moscow, whose influence on Soviet foreign policy count for much:

He does not see why Africa should be a Western preserve just because the Europeans were the colonial rulers for 100 years or so. The Russians, he says, are committed to abolishing racial oppression and with pride can point to the pro-Carter era when they provided support for outlawed black nationalists while the West built up the arsenals of South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal. During the Ford presidency the United States, he points out, refused the offer of the Soviet Union to help develop a coalition government in Angola in 1975. If that had come to pass, it would have avoided the introduction of Cuban troops. On the Horn of Africa, the Soviet position is derivative of Western fears. If the Soviet Union wanted to strangle Saudi Arabia and the sea lanes, Soviet territory is near enough without the need for bases

in Africa. Moreover, in a war, the sea lanes would be an abstract political issue. War would be under and all the sea lanes would be cut for everybody.

### Arguments Accepted

Western observers, who accept the validity of many of the Soviet arguments, add the following observations:

The Russians, they reason, are too heavy-footed to have much permanent success in Africa. A nation that ends up being Idi Amin's principle arms supplier is never going to be an attractive force. Even at the height of the anti-colonial struggles in the 1960s, they failed to produce a single Marxist-minded regime. The nearest thing to one was Sekou Toure's regime in Guinea, which after an estrangement of 20 years is rapidly edging back into the Western fold. Several other regimes that have had serious flirtations with Moscow have now actively resumed their relationship with the West — Nigeria, Tanzania, Mali, Somalia and the Sudan.

The fact is the West for all the bad memories of colonial days has had more to offer Africa than the Russians and East Europeans. Not just aid and guns, both of which far exceed Soviet efforts, but markets. The low level of need for raw materials and simple manufactured exports in Eastern Europe is a constant reminder of how limited the potential is for economic symbiosis. It is also a reminder of the naïveté of those who believe the Soviet Union is out to take over Africa's raw materials.

### Grain of Truth

The Soviet-Western liberal school of thought has much to commend it. But it does ignore the significant grain of truth in the conservatives' argument. For although the evidence suggests that the Soviet Union doesn't have a "grand design" for taking over Africa, the Russians and East Europeans will continue to push their chances when they offer and the end result could be the same. They now have, with their Cuban allies in harness, the potential to airlift arms and men fast and far. They also have a propensity to overkill, as their exploits in Ethiopia show only too well.

If the Western efforts for peaceful settlements in southern Africa come to naught, it is likely that the socialist powers will become black Africa's only hope of ending white rule. If this happens, the Soviet Union will be in the ascendancy in Africa for the next 10 or 20 years. Undoubtedly then, the West's standing in the rest of the world would be gravely diminished.

It is important that the West try and stop this. Not by confrontation, but by getting ahead of the sweep of events. In short, by offering Africa what it needs and has a right to expect — liberation from white domination in the south and steady economic improvement elsewhere.

Three aspects of Soviet behavior have conjoined to reshape U.S. opinion. The first is a perception of a broad American campaign, as evidenced by Soviet activities in Africa. The second is the appearance of an unstoppable momentum of "more" — more tanks, more planes, more missiles — in the Soviet military establishment. And the third has been the crackdown on dissidents, most spectacularly the trials of Anatoly Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg in the summer.

Various Soviet spokesmen offer various explanations: that the Russians are only doing in the Third World what the Americans have always done; that detente never meant restraint when it came to "wars of national liberation"; that the trials are purely domestic matters.

But such protestations miss the point. The shift in U.S. opinion is an objective fact with which the Russians must cope. It may have been stimulated to some degree by domestic U.S. groups (some of whom have been too quick to concede the mantle of No. 1 to the Soviet Union), but it is primarily a response to Soviet actions. But Moscow's policies are riddled with contradictions.

### Arms Race

Whatever the short-term gains for the Soviet Union, the course of the last few years is having an effect on the U.S. public that is inimical to the Soviet Union's own long-term interest. The Russians, no less than the Americans, have a central interest in regulating the military competition. A total breakdown in

the detente process will lead to an accelerated arms race that will be no less dangerous for the Soviet Union than for the United States, and a far more costly. Recent Soviet actions are already stimulating an upsurge in U.S. defense spending.

In the past, Communist policies have given body to the very specter feared the most. The 1948 Berlin blockade was what made possible the creation of West Germany, and without the Korean war the rearmament of West Germany would have been impossible.

### China

The same thing is now happening with China. Soviet actions have been creating the environment in which China is moving closer to the Atlantic Alliance. This is the real source of the sudden Soviet publicity campaign. Clearly, some in the Soviet Union are now beginning to question how valuable unstable pro-Soviet regimes in Africa would be, balanced against the cost of the profound rapprochement of China with Japan and the West.

The Russians would do well to sort out their contradictory goals, reminding themselves that survival is their fundamental interest and that it will be better served in conditions of detente. And, like it or not, the narrow definition of detente they would prefer seems unlikely to work in relations with the United States.

Daniel Yergin, author of "Shattered Peace: The Origins of the Cold War and the National Security State," wrote this article for The New York Times.

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## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1978

## FINANCE

Page 9

### \$3 Billion With Options

## American and Delta Buy 50 Boeing 767s

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP) — American Airlines and Delta Airlines placed orders and took options for almost \$3 billion in Boeing planes today, giving Boeing a major boost in its competition with the European Airbus builders to provide the next generation of wide-bodied jets.

American said it ordered 30 Boeing 767s and took options on 20 more for a total cost of \$1.25 billion at delivery. Delta ordered 20 Boeing 767s and took options on 22 others as well as eight 727-200s at a total cost of \$1.7 billion at delivery.

## Dollar Posts Wide Gains; Gold Drops

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose against all the major currencies in European trading today in a turnover that dealers said was moderate and that lacked evidence of central bank support.

Gold prices continued to decline. A late London quote was \$204.50 per ounce, down \$5.50 from yesterday.

While traders said that there were no specific reasons for the dollar's advance, some said that sentiment about the dollar is becoming less pessimistic. Among positive factors, dealers listed the willingness of central banks to keep buying large amounts of dollars when any weakness occurs, a continuing upward in short-term U.S. interest rates and the possibility that the U.S. trade deficit will be reduced by a swift slowing of the U.S. economy.

In trading for yen, the dollar scored a relatively large gain, finishing at 190.80, up from 188.57 yesterday in London dealings. One reason for the sharp rise was the announcement in Tokyo that Japan's trade surplus on a customs clearance basis contracted to \$1.35 billion in October from \$2.11 billion in September.

Elsewhere, the dollar climbed to 1.8950 Deutsche marks from 1.8865 and to 1.6395 Swiss francs from 1.6297. It also moved up to 2.0442 French francs from 2.0355. Sterling fell to \$1.9680 from \$1.9716.

## U.S. Said Near Decisions Over Foreign Bonds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Treasury is nearing key decisions on issuing securities denominated in foreign currencies, a major weapon in the government's battle to support the sagging dollar.

Although final decisions still have not been made, Assistant Treasury Secretary Roger Altman was able to sketch in an interview some probable details of the offerings. Among them were that:

- The securities are "likely to be shorter rather than longer term," he said.
- The agency is considering offering the securities in West German marks, Swiss francs and "possibly" Japanese yen, over the course of a year, rather than in single offerings in each of those currencies.

- U.S. citizens probably will not be allowed to buy them.
- The Treasury is "working on" ways to prevent foreigners from selling dollars to buy foreign currencies, a counterproductive phenomenon that would depress the dollar's value.

## U.K. Earnings Increase 16.1%

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — Britain's index of average earnings for production industry and some services rose 16.1 percent in September on a year-to-year basis compared with 15.8 percent in August, but slightly below 16.2 percent in July, the Department of Employment said today.

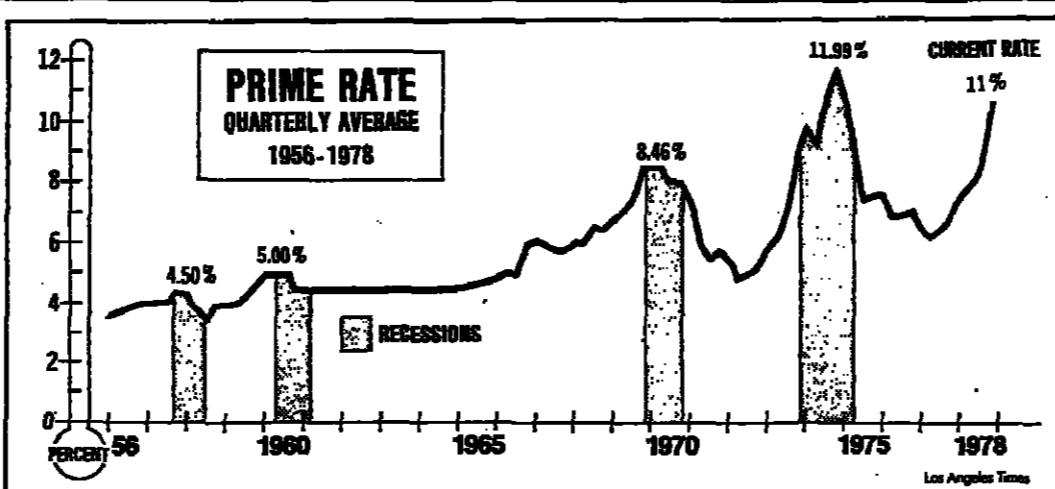
The monthly increase was 1.4 percent compared with a 0.1-percent rise in August and a 0.4-percent drop in July. The provisional index of average earnings for production industry and some services in September stood at a seasonally adjusted 337.8 (Jan. 1970 equals 100), up from 333.2 in August.

## France Revises Budget

PARIS, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — The French government has revised upward its estimate of this year's budget deficit to \$29.8 billion francs (about \$6.88 billion), presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt confirmed today after a weekly cabinet meeting. The deficit was initially estimated at 8.9 billion francs, then successively raised to 19.8 billion and 27 billion francs.

## Bundesbank Issue Set

FRANKFURT, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — The Bundesbank confirmed today it was offering treasury bills in a move to mop up excess liquidity. The offering includes half-year notes at 3.77 percent, 1-year at 4.17 percent, 1.5-year at 4.47 percent and 2-year at 4.89 percent.



Conventional Theories Outdated

## U.S. Interest Rates Seen Topping High

By Roger Smith

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15 — As the Federal Reserve Board has pushed the cost of funds dramatically higher in its fight against inflation and a declining dollar, bank and government economists concede that the nation might soon encounter interest rates that will exceed the record levels of 1974 — rates that helped plunge the nation into its worst recession since World War II.

Besides fueling concern that there will be another, although milder, recession in 1979, some analysts are concluding that conventional theories may have to be scrapped and a new scenario developed for dealing with the modern, inflation-ridden economy. Meanwhile, confusion and conflicting forecasts are rampant. Key questions for which it is hard to find consensus answers include:

- How high will interest rates have to climb before the Federal Reserve can accomplish its goal of braking inflation's rise and the dollar's slide? Many analysts see the bank prime rate exceeding 12 percent, and mortgage rates 11 percent, before long, but some think rates may have to go much higher than those previous record levels.
- What will determine how long and how tightly the Federal Reserve System clamps down on credit growth and thereby pushes up interest rates? Normally, the Fed tightens the screws when the economy shows signs of expanding too rapidly. Today the economy is growing only moderately, with output climbing at about a 3.5-percent annual rate. This time, the Fed apparently is paying the most attention to the rate at which the money supply is growing: up 10.2 percent in the past six months, compared to a target rate of 4 percent to 6.5 percent.

- As rates reach record levels, will there be a new set of winners and losers in the economy? Normally housing takes a beating when the cost of money rises. "This time it will be small business and the consumer," says Maurice Mann, vice chairman of Warburg Pabst & Becker, Inc., a San Francisco-based investment banker.

Money market economists, not as optimistic as Carter administration officials, say that a recession is in sight, says the only real question is when the peak in rates will be reached, and how severe the resulting economic downturn will be.

Peaking at Higher Levels  
They point out that interest rates have peaked at higher levels in each business cycle since the Vietnam War-induced inflation of the late 1960s. Interest rates on prime bank loans rose to 6 percent in 1966, to 8 percent in 1969 and to 12 percent in 1974, an all-time high.

For the Federal Reserve to achieve its inflation-battling goals in 1978-79, the nation will have to "experience a dramatic rise in interest rates including" a prime rate well beyond the 10.75 percent it reached last week, says Henry Kaufman, partner in Salomon Brothers, New York.

Rates apparently keep cycling higher for several reasons. For one, businesses and consumers are increasingly imbued with an inflation psychology that dulls the cutting edge of interest rates. Also, the housing industry is no longer so vulnerable to an early collapse as interest rates rise because now banks and savings and loans can pay market rates for 6-month savings certificates, creating a new liquidity in housing.

It was the drying up of credit, not strictly higher rates, that triggered the housing collapse, which in turn tended to brake the economy in the past, many economists contend. However, "the hope that the pressures of tight money can be borne more equally throughout the economy is little more than a pipe dream," says David Levine, an economist at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., New York.

Mr. Kaufman agrees. Because the new housing liquidity removes an early brake on the economy, "interest rates are in the no-man's land of the financial market," he says.

## Brazil Prices Rise

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — Brazil's consumer price index reached 1,891.4 in October, up 2.9 percent from September and up 41.4 percent from a year earlier, the Getulio Vargas Foundation reported today.

© Los Angeles Times

Money Supply Only Part Of Inflation, Fed Claims  
By Leonard Silk  
NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT) — A simplistic definition of inflation is too much money chasing too few goods. And monetary purists contend that the only way to stop inflation is to hold the growth of the money supply to a rate consistent with the growth of the potential of the economy to produce real goods and services, or about 3 percent a year.

But the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is no bastion of monetarism. While it certainly considers that the careful management of total monetary demand is necessary to avert "unhealthy excesses and accelerating inflation," the bank says in its current quarterly review that it does not regard the management of aggregate demand as a complete answer to inflation.

Just as factors other than excess demand explain the persistence of inflation during the worst recession in postwar history, so special factors now explain the acceleration of inflation in 1978. One such factor was the 15-percent increase in the federal minimum wage to \$2.65 an hour last Jan. 1. While the most serious unintended side effect of the increase in the minimum wage has been unemployment among the unskilled and young, the New York Fed says that the increase, by pushing up the entire structure of wage rates, has tended to raise all production costs and prices. The current year's increase in the minimum wage, as estimated by different economists, accounts for an increase of about one-third of a percentage point in the Consumer Price Index. The New York Fed expects the coming 9.4 percent increase in the minimum wage on Jan. 1, 1979, to have a similar effect next year.

Among the other specific causes of the acceleration of inflation this year have been the rise in Social Security taxes (which is slated to go up even faster next year), protectionism such as the trigger prices imposed on imported steel, a faster rise in food prices than the administration had forecast, soaring mortgage and other interest rates, and higher property taxes — all of which add to the cost of living and, in turn, help push up wages tied to it by COLA agreements.

Apart from the effect of the sinking dollar, many U.S. companies took advantage of stronger markets in 1978 to raise their prices in order to improve their profit margins, squeezed by the years of sluggish demand and excess capacity. Some U.S. producers say that now that they have their profit margins back where they want them, they are in better shape to do more spending on new plant and equipment. But if tight money slows consumer spending, business spending will be throttled back as well.

To avoid a replay of 1973-75, restrictive monetary and fiscal policy needs to be accompanied by specific incomes policies and deregulation aimed at keeping costs of production and the cost of living from outrunning the squeezed money supply.

Linked to 2 Reasons  
Oil imports have been lagging for much of this year for two reasons. Until recently, there had been heavy drawdowns by oil companies from the overly flush inventories that had existed at the start of 1978. In addition, there has been higher domestic oil output this year. The higher production of U.S. oil was due entirely to the Alaskan North Slope. Output there began in mid-1977 but did not reach the current capacity of 1.2 million barrels a day until early this year.

Whatever level of imports is reached in 1979, there already is evidence that the sharp declines on a year-to-year basis have ended. The gap had been narrowing noticeably in recent months and the turnaround was underscored yesterday by a report from the API.

According to the group, U.S. imports of crude oil and petroleum products through the first 10 months of 1978 averaged 7.9 million barrels a day, almost 11 percent below the comparable 1977 supply.

A Correction  
In a News and Notes item in the Oct. 19 editions of the NYT, Chrysler Corp. was inadvertently said as owning 50 percent of Mitsubishi Motors. Its stake in Mitsubishi amounts to 15 percent.

### Resists Specter of Recession

## NYSE Up; 2 Banks Raise Prime

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange managed a small gain in moderate trading today despite the specter of a deep recession raised by the nation's chief inflation fighter.

Presidential adviser Alfred Kahn said a deep recession or controls are the only alternatives available to curb inflation if Mr. Carter's anti-inflation plan fails.

The 11-percent prime rate gained new adherents today, including Marine Midland and Chemical Bank, which also raised its broker loan rate.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 0.34 point to 785.60 and advances led declines 931 to 511. Volume fell to 26.28 million shares from yesterday's 30.61 million.

The exchange said member firms decreased their margin debt by \$310 million to \$12.7 billion in October, the first drop since January and the largest since December 1973.

Boeing, which received a major order from Delta and American Airlines, topped the active list and rose to 62 1/2 before settling back to 60 1/2 for a gain of 1/4. Delta added 1/4 to 39 1/2 but American eased 1/4 to 12 1/2. General Electric, which will supply engines worth about \$200 million, rose 1/4 to 48 1/2.

P.R. Mallory was a standout, rising 1 3/4 to 43 1/2 in its first trading since Dart Industries announced plans to buy all the Mallory shares it does not yet own for \$46 each.

Another big gainer was MBPXL, which rose 3/4 to 25 1/2. Cargill Inc. agreed to buy 26 percent of MBPXL from major holders at \$27 a share and to tender for the rest soon.

Uniroyal said it omitted the quarterly dividends on its common stock and preferred stock. The dividends had been 12 1/2 cents per share on common stock and \$2 quarterly on preferred stock. It lost 1/4 to 5 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market-value index adding 0.71 point to 139.69.

In Chicago, soybean futures plunged on a wave of speculative selling yesterday on the Board of Trade.

At the close, soybeans were 11 to 25 cents lower, with November contracts quoted at \$6.43 1/2; wheat was 3/4 to 8 cents lower, December \$3.54 1/2; corn was 1/4 to 2 1/2 cents lower, December \$2.26 1/2; and oats were 4 1/4 to 4 cents lower, December \$1.33 1/2.

period. But for October, the petroleum institute estimated imports at 8.4 million barrels a day, a 4.5-percent increase from October 1977.

The institute, chief source of statistics on how much foreign oil is being used in the United States, does not include in its totals the imports for the government's strategic petroleum reserve. Such imports are not much of a factor this year. But next year these uncounted imports for the government's oil storage program will become more significant because they are expected to average more than 300,000 barrels a day.

## U.S. Oil Imports Hit Low, Upturn Soon, Experts Say

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — After widely publicized sharp declines in U.S. oil imports for most of this year, petroleum imports apparently have reached the turnaround point that some oil observers have been predicting.

For all of 1978, imports of crude oil and petroleum products probably will be as much as 5-to-9 percent below the record 8.7 million barrels a day averaged last year.

But oil officials interviewed at the American Petroleum Institute's meeting, which ended here yesterday, and others, expect imports of crude oil and petroleum products to rise steadily in the months and years ahead despite the new energy bill recently signed by President Carter.

"We see a continuing increase in imports building up to 10 million barrels a day by 1985," Clifton Garvin Jr., chairman of Exxon, said. There will be week-to-week fluctuations, with imports still falling behind year-earlier volumes in some weeks. But, barring a major recession, Mr. Garvin and others see imports climbing slowly but steadily starting in this year's fourth quarter. It is generally agreed that next year's imports will top the 1978 level, at least.

And many suggest 1979 will bring a new high, with the use of foreign oil topping the 1977 record.

Oil imports have been lagging for much of this year for two reasons. Until recently, there had been heavy drawdowns by oil companies from the overly flush inventories that had existed at the start of 1978. In addition, there has been higher domestic oil output this year. The higher production of U.S. oil was due entirely to the Alaskan North Slope. Output there began in mid-1977 but did not reach the current capacity of 1.2 million barrels a day until early this year.

Whatever level of imports is reached in 1979, there already is evidence that the sharp declines on a year-to-year basis have ended. The gap had been narrowing noticeably in recent months and the turnaround was underscored yesterday by a report from the API.

According to the group, U.S. imports of crude oil and petroleum products through the first 10 months of 1978 averaged 7.9 million barrels a day, almost 11 percent below the comparable 1977 supply.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — U.S. industrial production rose a seasonally adjusted 0.5 percent in October, the Federal Reserve Board said.

The October gain compared with a similar increase in September, an increase of 0.6 percent in August and a gain of 0.8 percent in July. Previously, the Fed had reported that the August gain was 0.5 percent and the July increase of 0.7 percent.

Meanwhile, the index of the output of the nation's factories, utilities and mines in October stood at 148.4 percent of the 1967 average, up 6.8 percent from a year earlier. Production of business equipment in October rose 0.4 percent, the same as September's increase but down from a 1-percent rise in August.

## U.S. Sees a Slowing In Retail Food Price

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Agriculture Department predicts the rise in retail food prices will slow to 7.5 percent next year from an estimated 10 percent this year. The 1979 estimate echoes predictions by private analysts of 7 to 8 percent.

Based on big harvests next year and success for President Carter's anti-inflation program, officials said the food-price rise could average as low as 6 percent in 1979. Using the most pessimistic assumptions, the analysts said prices might again climb 10 percent.

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US\$15,000,000

8 1/2 per cent Bonds 1984

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all bondholders of the above captioned issue that for the year ended 15th October 1978, the aggregate principal amount of Bonds arising from purchases made pursuant to Clause 4(c) of the Conditions of the Bond and from acceptance of Bonds surrendered pursuant to the Purchase Agency Agreement is US\$1,775,000. The deficiency obligation is US\$225,000 principal amount of Bonds. The above-mentioned Bonds so purchased or accepted have been cancelled and will not bear any future interest.

THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SINGAPORE LIMITED

16th November 1978

12 Month Stock		Sts.	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month Stock		Sts.	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month Stock		Sts.	Close	Ch'ge Prev						
High	Low	Div.	In %	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In %	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In %	Yld.	P/E	100s.
12 Month	Stock	Sts.	Close	Prev	12 Month	Stock	Sts.	Close	Prev	12 Month	Stock	Sts.	Close	Prev						

(Continued on Page 11)

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**Major projects in City's capital investment program are nearing completion as planned. Production has started at the new air-conditioning plant at Milledgeville, Georgia. New printing presses are being installed**

## NYSE Closing Prices November 15

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div. Yld.	P/E	100s
20	Univ. of Pa.	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100
20	Univ. of Pa.	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100
20	Univ. of Pa.	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100
20	Univ. of Pa.	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100
20	Univ. of Pa.	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100
20	Univ. of Pa.	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100
20	Univ. of Pa.	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100
20	Univ. of Pa.	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100
20	Univ. of Pa.	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100
20	Univ. of Pa.	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100	12.75	12.50	1.25	10.0	100

## NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1978

Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

Commodity and unit

Week Year

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## U.S. Commodity Prices

Open High Low Close Chg.

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## Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices November 15, 1978

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## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

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USIF REAL ESTATE

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of USIF, Real Estate ("USIF") will be held at the Nassau Beach Hotel (Culterman Room), West Bay Street on the island of New Providence in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, on Friday the 8th day of December 1978, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon for the following purposes:

1. To consider and if thought fit, to approve a proposal for the indemnification of Trust Board members who are also directors of Arlen Realty Inc.

2. To consider and if thought fit, to approve the appointment of Messrs. Coopers &amp; Lybrand of Nassau, N.P. Bahamas as Auditors of USIF for the current fiscal period.

3. Any other business which may properly come before the Meeting.

A registered shareholder entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy in his place and such proxy need not be a shareholder of USIF.

A notice to consider and if thought fit, to approve the appointment of Messrs. Coopers &amp; Lybrand of Nassau, N.P. Bahamas as Auditors of USIF for the current fiscal period.

Additional copies of the form of proxy and the explanatory statement may be obtained from: Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, West Bay Street, P.O. Box N-785, Nassau, Bahamas (telex: NS 111, Telephone: 809-322-4500) or from the following USIF information offices:

1. USIF, Real Estate information office Europe, 8 Munich 22, Widenmayerstrasse 36, West Germany (Telex: 524038, cable: Stebe D, Telephone: 2955773).

2. USIF, Real Estate information office Panama, Apartado 604895, Estafeta Dorado, Panama, Republic of Panama.

3. USIF, Real Estate information office Hong Kong, 710 Yau Sang Building, 37, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

The form of proxy to be valid must be signed and deposited at the office of Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited not later than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting.

Holders of International Depositary Receipts (IDRs) issued by Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York who wish to have the underlying USIF shares voted at the above meeting must deposit their IDRs not later than 1st December 1978, at any of the banks listed below or any other financial institution acceptable to the Morgans listed below, together with instructions indicating the way the shares are to be voted or requesting a voucher entitling the holder to be present at such meeting and vote the underlying shares. (If IDRs are deposited with a bank the shares can be voted without withdrawing them from safe custody provided that a completed form of voting instruction is lodged with one of the proving agents of USIF, Real Estate information forms are available upon request at any one of the USIF, Real Estate information offices.)

1. Any of the following offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York outside the United States:

a. Amsterdam, Boulevard de la Woluwe, 62, 1050 Brussels.

b. Antwerp, Prinsstraat, 13, 2000 Antwerp.

c. Frankfurt, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 3, 6 Frankfurt/Main.

d. Düsseldorf, Berliner Allee, 43, P.O. Box 5728, 4 Düsseldorf.

e. Munich, Von der Tann-Strasse, 13, 8000 Munich.

f. London, 33, Lombard Street, London EC3 3.

g. Zurich, 33, Stockenstrasse, 8002 Zurich.

h. Tokyo, New Iruka Building, 11-1, Chome, Jiyu-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

i. Zurich, 33, Stockenstrasse, 8002 Zurich.

j. Zurich, 33, Stockenstrasse, 8002 Zurich.

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x. Zurich, 33, Stockenstrasse, 8002 Zurich.

y. Zurich, 33, Stockenstrasse, 8002 Zurich.

z. Zurich, 33, Stockenstrasse, 8002 Zurich.

## Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices November 15, 1978

High Low Close Chg.

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## Transamerica

Record 9 Months.

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## Transamerica

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Period Ending September 30, 1978

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## Transamerica

Record 9 Months.

Period Ending September 30, 1978

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# Parker Named Most Valuable By Big Margin

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Dave Parker, the Pittsburgh Pirate right fielder who won his second consecutive National League batting title this season, was easily elected the National League's most valuable player yesterday.

Parker collected 21 of a possible 24 first-place votes to defeat Steve Garvey, the Los Angeles Dodger first baseman, in the balloting by members of the Baseball Writers Association of America, 320-194.

Larry Bowa, the Philadelphia Phillies' shortstop, collected the three other first-place votes, but finished third with a total of 189 points. Reggie Smith, the Los Angeles Dodger right fielder, was fourth, 25 points behind Bowa.

Jack Clark, the San Francisco right fielder, finished fifth in the voting with 107 points, followed by George Foster, the Cincinnati outfielder and last year's winner, 104; Greg Luzinski, the Philadelphia left fielder, 48; pitcher Gaylord Perry of San Diego, the Cy Young Award winner, 45; Willie Stargell, the Pirate first baseman, 39, and Dave Winfield, the San Diego outfielder, 37.

"It's a super feeling," said the 27-year-old Parker upon learning of the news at his home in Pittsburgh last night. "This is the biggest thing that's happened to me in my career."

## New Contract Sought

Parker and the Pirates have been negotiating on a new contract and, if the two sides do not get together, the 6-foot-5-inch, 235-pound left-handed slugger will be allowed to join the free-agent market after next season.

"It's coming along well," Parker said of the negotiations.

Parker led the league in hitting this season with a .334 average, collecting 32 doubles, 12 triples, 30 homers and 117 runs batted in. He also had 20 stolen bases.

## Hurt in Collision

Parker broke a cheekbone in a June 30 collision with a New York Mets catcher, John Stearns, but two weeks later, he returned to the Pirate lineup, wearing a football-type helmet when he ran the bases.

After spending three years in the minor leagues, Parker came up to the Pirates in 1973 and hit .288 over the final 54 games. He batted .282 in 73 games the following year before breaking in for good in 1975, hitting .308 with 25 home runs and 101 runs batted in.

In 1976, Parker hit .313 — eighth-best in the league — with 13 homers and 90 RBI. In 1977 Parker had a .330 batting average, 21 homers and 88 RBI.

Following is a list of recent National League most valuable players:

1977 — George Foster, Cincinnati  
1976 — Joe Morgan, Cincinnati  
1975 — Joe Morgan, Cincinnati  
1974 — Steve Garvey, Los Angeles  
1973 — Pete Rose, Cincinnati  
1972 — Johnny Bench, Cincinnati  
1971 — Joe Torre, St. Louis  
1970 — Johnny Bench, Cincinnati  
1969 — Willie McCovey, San Francisco  
1968 — Bob Gibson, St. Louis

## Dodgers Sign

### Fill-In Thomas

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15 (AP) — The Los Angeles Dodgers, hoping to bolster a bench weakened by losses to the free-agent market, signed Derrel Thomas, a free-agent utility man, to a five-year contract yesterday.

Thomas, 27, is a switch-hitting infielder-outfielder who is more noted for his work with the glove than with the bat. He played with San Diego and San Francisco last season.

Tommy Lasorda, manager of the National League champions, said that Thomas would fill the void created when Lee Lacy and Billy Hatcher became free agents.

Thomas is a speedy, single-type hitter who strikes out infrequently but has only a .247 average to show for seven years in the majors. He hit three home runs last year.

## U.S. Gymnastics Director Doubts Russian Drug Use

TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 15 (AP) — Careful selection of small girls and not the use of puberty-retarding drugs probably accounts for the general size of Eastern European female gymnasts, says the head of the U.S. Gymnastics Federation.

Frank Bare, the official, said he discounted reports that the Eastern European athletes may be using drugs to delay puberty and thus keep them slender and undeveloped, which he said are the best physical features for world-class gymnasts.

Some European officials said during the world gymnastic championships in Strasbourg, France, last month that they suspected Russian and other Eastern European gymnasts were using drugs that work on the pituitary gland to retard body development.

## Anastheim Unfolds

ANAHEIM, Calif., Nov. 15 (UPI) — The Anaheim Oranges of World Team Tennis have admitted that they have not posted their \$100,000 lease of credit with the crumbling WTT but insisted that they have not folded.

# Oklahoma Leads 25-Year Poll

By David DuPree

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (WP) — Oklahoma, which used the split formation under Bud Wilkinson to rise to dominance in college football and stayed on top with the wishbone, has won a greater percentage of its games than any other major-college team in the last 25 years.

The top 10 teams over the last 25 years before this season include two other squads that benefited greatly from the wishbone — Alabama, which has the sixth-best winning percentage and has won 74 of 84 since going to the wishbone in 1971, and Texas, which won 79 of 101 with the wishbone. The Longhorns are fifth in the top 10.

Completing the quarter-century top 10 are teams that have used a variety of formations and attacks in posting winning records.

Three State Schools  
Right behind the Sooners are Ohio State, Arizona State and Penn State. Notre Dame is seventh, followed by Southern California, Mississippi and Michigan.

The wishbone was introduced in the 1960s and by the early '70s some 100 major-college teams were using it.

In the formation, the fullback lines up behind the quarterback, with the halfbacks behind and to each side of the fullback. Generally, a triple-option play is run from the formation, with the quarterback faking or giving the ball to the fullback, handing off to one of the halfbacks or carrying the ball himself.

Enthusiasm for the formation waned when coaches realized they needed a lot of specialized personnel — good ball carriers — to make it work. Now only Oklahoma and Alabama among the top 10 use it.

The Sooners first used the wishbone in the fourth game of the 1970 season. They lost to Texas, 41-9, and went on to a 5-3-1 record. Over the next five seasons Oklahoma won 54 games and lost 3, with national championships in 1974 and 1975.

Starts of those national-championship teams were Joe Washington, Billy Brooks, Steve Davis and Lee Roy and Dewey Selmon.

## Some New Records

Once the Sooners got the wishbone going in 1971, they rewrote a lot of NCAA records. With a backfield of Jack Milford at quarterback, Leon Crosswhite at fullback and Greg Pruitt and Joe Wiley at halfbacks, the Sooners rushed for a record 711 yards in a game against Kansas and averaged 472.4 yards a game for the season and 41.2 points a game.

Arizona State never ran the wishbone because Frank Kush says he is not a "fad coach."

Going into this season, Kush had a 169-50-1 record at Arizona State in his 20 years there, and over the last 25 years, only Oklahoma and Ohio State have had a better winning percentage.

Kush's teams have always run a multiple offense, either an I or a pro set.

Arizona State was undefeated in 1970 and 1975 and — with the exception of 1974, when it won 7-5 — it won 53 of 59 games in 1970-75.

The Sun Devils played in the relatively weak Western Athletic Conference until this season when they joined the Pac-10, but their record is still an impressive one.

Their most productive team was 1974, when they won 11-0.

Women's gymnastics coach, said some of the Russian girls looked as if "they jumped right out of a test tube."

"I disagree with her totally," Bare said, adding that he plans to admonish the American coach in a letter. "That's the kind of thing you can think about or wonder about, but you don't say. They could accuse us of the same thing."

He mentioned Kathy Johnson, the U.S. winner of a bronze medal in France, saying that although she is a 19-year-old college student, "she could pass for 15 or 16."

Because gymnastics is increasingly popular, there are many more competitors to choose from and the trend is toward selecting extremely small girls for women's events, Bare said. The United States looks for those types, he said.

"The form candidates for our junior team are asked to fill out includes a question concerning the height and weight of their parents and grandparents," he said.

"It may sound unkind, but if a girl has Bill Russell-sized parents, it's an indication to us that she is not going to be able to compete in gymnastics on the level current competition requires."



Dave Parker

## Nebraska Moves Up

# Penn State No. 1 First Time Ever

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT) — Penn State was ranked as the No. 1 major-college football team in the United States yesterday by both the Associated Press and United Press International weekly polls.

This marked the first time in the 92-year history of Penn State football that the Nittany Lions have been rated the top team in the land by any recognized standard of measure, even though they have felt more than once in the past that they deserved the top ranking. Their undefeated team has won 18 games in a row since losing its fourth game of the 1977 season to Kentucky.

It came as no surprise that coach Joe Paterno's team moved up from second place since Penn State gained its 10th victory of the season by beating North Carolina State, 19-10, last Saturday, while last week's No. 1 team, Oklahoma, suffered its first loss of the season when Nebraska defeated the Sooners, 17-14. This left Penn State as the only undefeated major college team in the nation.

## Nebraska Gains

The surprise was that Nebraska, which has lost only once, moved from No. 4 last week to No. 2 this week, jumping over once-beaten Alabama. Nebraska's defeat came at the hands of Alabama in the season opener. The Cornhuskers held a slim margin over Alabama, which remained third, while Oklahoma fell to fourth.

Both polls agreed on the ranking of the top 10 teams. Southern California was fifth, followed by Houston, Michigan, Georgia, Texas and Notre Dame.

With Penn State ranked No. 1 and Nebraska No. 2, the Orange Bowl appears to be just one Nebraska victory short of nailing down the big match between the top two teams in the nation for the mythical national championship.

If Nebraska beats Missouri in its final game of the season on Saturday, Penn State is expected to accept a bid to meet the Cornhuskers in the Orange Bowl. That bid will be offered to Penn State late Saturday. Penn State does not play this weekend; the final game of the regular season is against Pittsburgh Nov. 24.

## Going by Contract

Nebraska is going to the Orange Bowl as the representative of the Big Eight Conference whether or not it beats Missouri. The Big Eight has a contract to send its champion to the Miami postseason game.

There has been speculation that if Nebraska loses to Missouri, Penn State would be willing to play Alabama in the Fiesta Bowl or Gator Bowl. Since Alabama presumably would then be ranked No. 2.

However, Thomas Wood, chairman of the Orange Bowl selection committee, said: "Joe Paterno told representatives of the Orange, Sugar and Cotton Bowl last Saturday night... that Penn State would not play a No. 2 team in any bowl other than one of these three major bowls."

## Last Poll the Big One

Paterno said Monday night when he learned of the results of the polls: "I've always said the only poll that means anything is the final one. I have not changed my mind."

The final polls will be held Jan. 2. These are the ones that determine the mythical national championship.

Paterno, who finally has that title within his grasp, has coached three Penn State teams through undefeated and untied seasons with a bowl victory each time — 1968, 1969 and 1973. But Penn State has never been named as the national champion. This is one reason why.

With his sandpaper voice and penchant for looking right through a person when he talks, he's a fire-breathing paradox in a league where cool is king. A jive talker who lives by the work ethic. He regularly uses street slang and says such things as: "They say I run a dictatorship. Hey, baby, is it so wrong to demand 100 percent? Have we regressed in America so far that an employer can't expect total effort?"

## Low Overhead

He proved the soundness of his method last season when the Hawks won half their games (41-41) and reached the playoffs despite the league's lowest payroll and a cast that included one giant (7-1 Wayne Rollins), one muckin' (5-6 Charlie Criss), one bona fide star (forward John Drew) and a whole lot of retrained, rookies and fearless types who weren't supposed to be good enough to finish last.

But by April everyone in pro basketball was raving about the Hawks' selfless style; about their kamikaze defense, which pushed itself to fatigue and beyond; about the fact that Brown's underpaid and usually outmanned troops sweated, strained and performed like a million dollars. None of this was exactly the norm in the NBA.

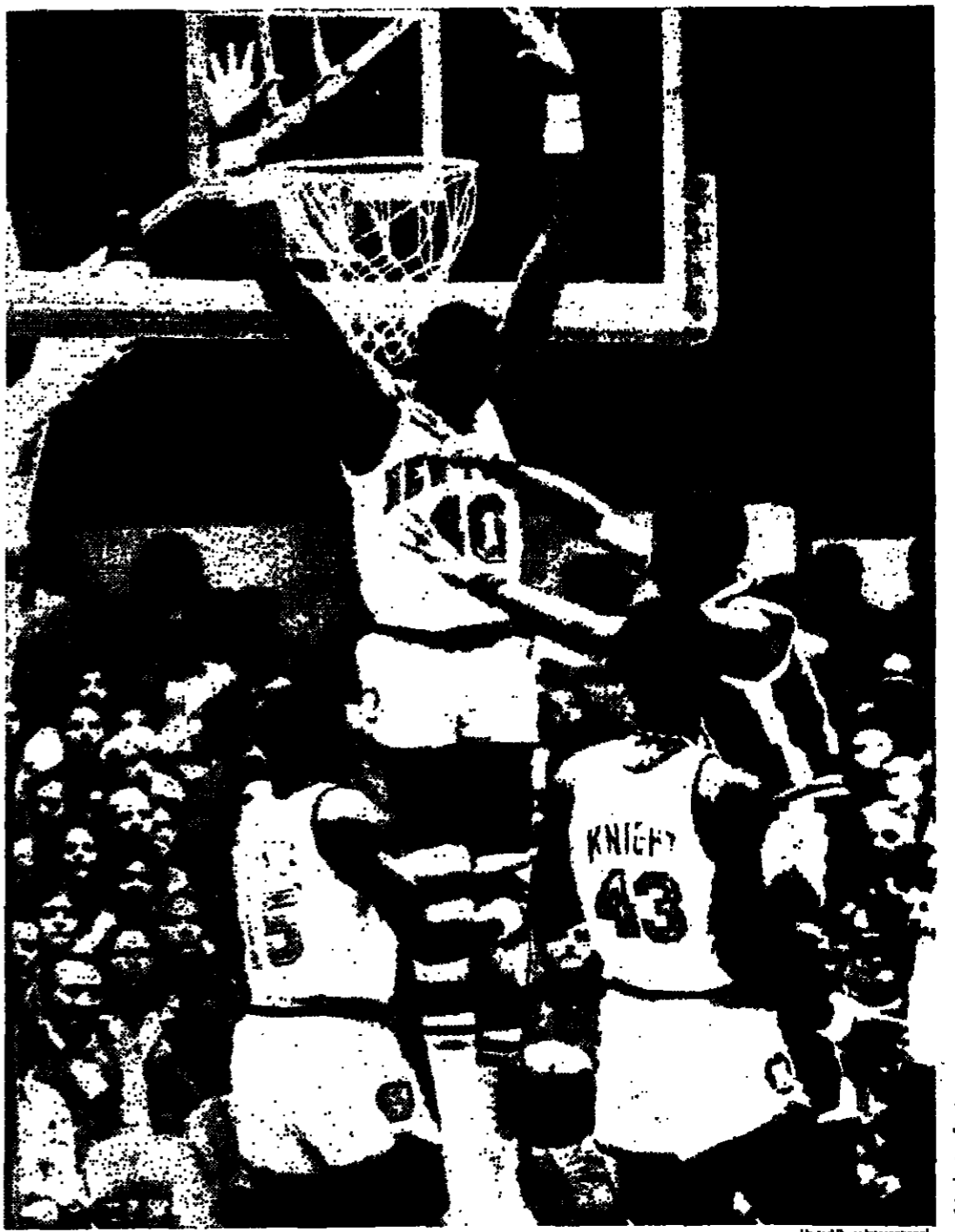
"The Hawks play hard for four quarters. Nobody else does that," says Dick Motta, coach of the champion Washington Bullets. As a result, Hubie Brown, — who bled red, white and blue as an American Basketball Association coach who came up the hard way from a tough background in New Jersey — was named NBA coach of the year.

## New Spear Carriers

Brown proved that NBA teams don't have to go into debt and pamper their players to field a winner. This season, the Hawks' coach is at it again. With a slightly different but no less zealous crew, the Atlantics are bowing around .500 and every indication is they can only get better, thanks to a draft that yielded three top college players.

## WHA Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Cincinnati	9	2	1	19	56	44
Quebec	9	2	1	19	71	45
New England	8	4	3	19	57	57
Winnipeg	6	7	2	14	50	57
Washington	6	4	1	13	51	54
Edmonton	6	8	2	14	41	51
Indianapolis	2	9	5	11	44	61
San Jose	2	9	5	11	44	61
New York Islanders	2	9	5	11	44	61
Los Angeles	2	9	5	11	44	61



Seven-foot-tall Marvin Webster of the New York Knicks leaps to block a Denver Nuggets shot.

# Blowing Hot in a Cool League, Hawks' Coach Builds a Winner

By Ted Green

## Atlanta, Nov. 15

By demanding, pleading, arguing, cajoling, screaming and coming, he pushes his players beyond normal limits, perhaps further than any coach in professional sports.

In the National Basketball Association, where most coaches cater to their stars, Hubie Brown once called his star a "dog," to his face after the player cruised through practice.

During games Brown is usually a terror, prowling the 47 feet from baseline to scorer's table or down on one knee in front of his bench, cheering, exhorting, calling plays and referee-baiting in language that might embarrass a sailor. Some people think he's out of control. Others know better.

## A Personal Style

One of his typical lectures to the Hawks goes something like this: "Listen, one guy breaks the offensive pattern and scores. The fans go hoarse and his girl friend shrieks, 'My hero.' But what happens when the next guy misses his 25-footer and we're out of our offense and getting our butts kicked by 25 points? So don't give me that... The shot went in. I'm telling you, if it's not a shot to help this ball club, you're gonna wave to your sweetie from the bench."

With his sandpaper voice and penchant for looking right through a person when he talks, he's a fire-breathing paradox in a league where cool is king. A jive talker who lives by the work ethic. He regularly uses street slang and says such things as: "They say I run a dictatorship. Hey, baby, is it so wrong to demand 100 percent? Have we regressed in America so far that an employer can't expect total effort?"

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"The Hawks play hard for four quarters. Nobody else does that," says Dick Motta, coach of the champion Washington Bullets. As a result, Hubie Brown, — who bled red, white and blue as an American Basketball Association coach who came up the hard way from a tough background in New Jersey — was named NBA coach of the year.

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## NBA Standings

### EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	10	3	.625	0.0
New Jersey	11	6	.647	1 1/2
Washington	8	7	.533	1 1/2
New York	8	8	.500	2 1/2

### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	7	5	.583	0.0
Atlanta	7	6	.538	1 1/2
San Antonio	6	7	.462	2 1/2
New Orleans	4	9	.308	2 1/2
Detroit	6	10	.375	3
Cleveland	5	11	.313	4

### WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	7	6	.538	0.0
Kansas City	6	7	.462	1 1/2
Indiana	5	7	.417	2 1/2
Portland	6	7	.462	2 1/2
San Diego	5	8	.385	3 1/2

### Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	10	4	.714	0.0
Los Angeles	11	4	.733	1 1/2
Phoenix	9	6	.600	2 1/2
Golden State	7	8	.467	3 1/2
Portland	5	9	.357	4 1/2
San Diego	5	10	.333	5 1/2

### Transfers' Results

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York 124, Denver 108				
New Jersey 124, Philadelphia 108				
Washington 122, Cleveland 104				
Los Angeles 121, Milwaukee 117				
San Diego 109, Indiana 104				
Portland 123, New Orleans 103				

### Transactions

Team	Player	From	To
Los Angeles	DODGERS	Signed	Derrel Thomas, infielder-outfielder.

### FOOTBALL

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	7	5	.583	—
Atlanta	7	6	.538	1/2
San Antonio	8	7	.533	1/2
New Orleans	6	9	.400	2 1/2
Detroit	6	10	.375	3
Cleveland	5	11	.313	4

### BASKETBALL

Midwest Division			
	W	L	Pct. GB
Denver	9	4	.600 —
Kansas City	8	7	.533 1
Indiana	5	9	.357 3½
Milwaukee	4	12	.333 4½
Chicago	2	13	.133 7

### Rono, Canlkins Hailed

LONDON, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Henry Rono, Kenya's record-setting runner, and Tracy Canlkins, an American who set four records at the world swimming championships, have been voted the UPI Sportsman and Sportswoman of 1978 in the annual poll of European sports editors.

ans — Marquette guard Butch Lee, Kentucky swingman Jack Givens and Louisville guard Rick Wilson.

So who is this Hubie Brown, the man who almost single-handedly turned around a Hawks franchise that was flopping and headed out of town, the man considered by his peers the sport's finest clinician and motivator?

On the surface, he is merely a 45-year-old basketball junkie and dedicated family man with three daughters, a son and a wife who's been with him through thick and thin.

Dig deeper and you find a man whose roots dictated that he would one day become a streetwise Vince Lombardi.

## His Coach and Father

Lombardi believed first in discipline and that's what Brown learned from Taps Gallagher, who coached him at Niagara University, where he was an all-around and unexceptional athlete, and from his father, Charlie, a boatyard worker who ran a tight ship and harped on Hubie to exceed even his own expectations.

Brown needed self-discipline to keep from crumbling after years in the coach's school of hard knocks. He bounced around from Fairlawn High in New Jersey, where he broke into coaching; to William and Mary as an assistant; to the Milwaukee Bucks as Larry Costello's assistant; to Louisville, where he coached the Colonels of the ABA to a championship his first year there, and finally to Atlanta, where the Hawks for years had been a laughable loser whose welcome was fast wearing out.

In learning the trade, Brown focused on strategy and motivation, rather than coming in as an instant nursemaid or someone whose appearance on the bench might also set tickers. He can be gentle with players one moment, screaming mad or ice cold the next. But he is always prepared, always has an angle. None of his players readily say they like him; some can't understand how anyone can be so driven. But they respect him.

One of his former players, New Orleans star forward Truck Robinson put it this way: "Hubie treats every man the same for screwing up, and that's rare in the NBA. He allows you to play basketball and coaches you as a man. He'll curse you out plenty but he'll also be the first to tell you that you had a helluva night. There's no standing around with him, none at all. You work every minute. No one takes advantage of Hubie."

"Also, I'm not burdened with long-term, six-figure contracts. Some of my guys barely make the minimum (\$50,000). They're hungry. The key is that I play 10 men a quarter," he said. "This gives everyone a chance to contribute to the team as a whole. In short, each player has a role and responsibilities."

Indeed, the Hawks doubled their attendance last season, from 4,000 to 8,000 a game, and they're drawing well again this season. Brown often talks in his own special homilies, such as: "You have to be humble because you're gonna get knocked on your ass sometimes." Or: "It's a good thing the Marines at Iwo Jima didn't have five-year, no-cuts." His favorite line was borrowed from Calvin Coolidge: "The most common thing in our society is unsuccessful people with potential."

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